Bombay Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st 1827.

THE GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

August 31st 1827

The Speeches of the Lords on the 2nd May, taken in connection with the debate in the Commons of the 1st, completing the explanations assigned for the recent glorious change in the Administration, we feel no ordinary satisfaction in laying them, at this early date, before our readers.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 2.

At about a quarter past three o'cock, the LORD-CHANCELLOR (Lord LYNDHURST) arrived in state at the House of Lords. He was introduced by Lords KING and HOWARD DE WALDEN, and took the oaths and his seat.

Viscount GODERICH (Mr. ROBINSON) took the oaths and his seat. He was introduced by Lords MELVILLE and DUDLEY and WARD.

Lord PLUNKETT was introduced by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE and Lord SEAFORD. His Lordship took the oaths and his seat.

Lord TENTERDEN (Sir C. ABBOTT) was introduced by Lords BEXLEY and KENYON, and took the oaths and his seat.

His Lordship was followed into the house by all the gentlemen of the bar practising in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Littledale were sitting upon one of the side woolsacks.

A few minutes before five o'clock, the LORD CHANCELLOR again took his seat upon the woolsack, and the business of the house commenced. Here, as in the House of Commons, most of the Whig members left the benches which they had been so long accustomed to occupy, and took their seats on the ministerial side. The Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Holland were on the ministerial bench. Earl Grey and Lord Ellenborough remained on the opposition side. The late Ministers sat on the cross benches.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said a few words, which were totally inaudible below the bar.

Earl GROSVENOR (who spoke from the ministerial side) said, that he had two petitions to present to their lordships upon the subject of the Roman Catholics claims. On presenting these petitions, he would take the opportunity of making a few remarks upon the subject. He certainly thought that this question would not be much longer a subject for the consideration of their lordships. He was quite satisfied that the claims of the Catholics had at least gained something by the late changes which had taken place in the Government of the country. Unfortunately, however, unfavourable prejudices still existed upon the subject. In Ireland those prejudices were almost wholly removed; and in this country he believed indeed he knew—that they had considerably diminished. Still he thought, notwithstanding these circumstances, that the question of the claims should not be prematurely pressed forward; and he held this opinion, because as their lordships had now an Administration composed of persons nearly all favourable to the question, and as they formerly had an Administration the majority of which was against even entertaining the subject, he thought it would be prudent to pause. The Administration was now no longer hostile to the consideration of the subject, for as far as the changes in the Government went, they were favourable to the question, but still he should be anxious under these circumstances for a little delay before the subject was reconsidered. There was another reason why he wished for delay. It was on account of that circumstance which had been so strenuously urged by those individuals who were hostile to granting the Catholic claims—namely, the conversion of the Catholics. It had been objected to the friends of the measure for granting relief to the Catholics, that the conversion which was now going forward in Ireland would of itself work such a change in that country as would put an end to the question. Well then he would say—upon the supposition that this conversion was actually going on—he would say, let time be allowed, in order that their lordships might see what beneficial results were likely to arise from it. Let their lordships wait during the summer, during the autumn, and during the winter. Let them allow that time for this system of conversion to work, and for their lordships to see whether it would put an end to the question. But no man, he was sure, could doubt, that if Parliament were to give to the Catholics what they asked, that conversion would be rapid. No one could suppose that capital could go into Ireland, while the law of restrictions upon the Catholics was in force. But if the question of Catholic emancipation were passed, capital, would flow into the country, and in the course of half a century there would be scarcely a Catholic in the land. He certainly hoped that, under the altered circumstances of the country those restrictions would be withdrawn; but his object at present in urging delay was, because he had heard that some of the friends to the measure were anxious to press it forward. He was quite satisfied that if the measure were not ultimately granted, the happiness and prosperity of the country would be endangered.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought that if the noble lord opposite, who had just sat down, wished to promote the success of the question upon which hd addressed their Lordships, he might be quite right to take the opportunity of doing so upon presenting a petition on the subject. He, however, was firmly convinced, that while the Government was constituted as it was at present, that Government would never afford an opportunity to the house of entering into a regular discussion of the question. He was convinced that the noble earl would very shortly carry his disappointed hopes to this side of the house. There was, however at this moment one question of paramount importance, which went home to every thing that could be hoped for to benefit the country. Since the house had last separated, the whole Government of the country had been re-constructed; upon what principles, and in what way, the house was as yet ignorant. That it was likely to last long, no one who looked to the benches opposite could conceive. But since the house had last separated, many noble lords in that house, who had held the most confidential situations under His Majesty's Government, had thought fit to resign. For having done so, their characters had been assailed in no very measured language, and they had been accused of the unconstitutional and unpardonable object of dictating to their Sovereign what Ministers he should have. Under these circumstances, it seemed to him to be essential, as well to the characters of those individuals, hitherto unblemished, as to the dignity of the house, that they should take this first and earliest opportunity to explain the circumstances which attended their resignation of office.

The Earl of ELDON rose from one of the cross benches. His Lordship began to speak in a firm and audible voice but towards the close of his speech he gradually became less distinct. He stated, that as he had now, for the *first time*, heard that he had been accused with the unpardonable offence of dictating to his Sovereign, he hoped he should be permitted, after having been for so long a time a member of that house, and after having so long advocated principles so directly contrary to the unconstitutional practices of which he had been accused, to take the liberty of standing up to state that such a charge was a base and infamous calumny (cheers) as far as it applied to himself, and as far, he believed, as any man dared to apply it to any of those honorable gentleman, who had, like himself, sent in their resignations. That he should have been supposed to have been guilty, after having sustained all those principles which he had so long supported, of presuming to act upon a principle so unconstitutional as that of dictating to his Sovereign whom he should choose for his ministers subject to the control of the House of Commons, he would never hear it stated, without telling those who dared to say so, that it was a base and scandalous falsehood. (Hear.) On the other hand, he should take the liberty of saying that he had a right, for the sake of that Sovereign whom he had served—in dutiful attention to him and to his father, whom he had served so long—to state in this place and to him, that he neverdisguised the real sentiments which he might have entertained upon any proposition which had been laid before him for his advice. He knew not how correct the notion might be, which the noble earl (Grosvenor) entertained, that capital and conversion might go together,—capital in money, and conversion in religion! A most able politician, certainly, that noble lord would make, (hear, hear); & he wished that noble earl were at the head of affairs in the country (Laughter) For God's sake let him be the Prime Minister. He, however, would not say that capital in politics and conversion might not go together; for he had seen too much to allow him to say so or to doubt that capital of a certain kind and conversion went together. With respect to himself, he would say—and he was speaking in the presence of some noble lords who knew that he was speaking the truth—that the notion of resigning office was not at all new to him. He spoke in the presence of those who knew he was speaking the fact—notwithstanding what other people might say, that he was desirous of retaining office under all circumstances,—he repeated, that he was speaking in the presence of some persons who knew the fact, that for years back he had thought it his duty to consider whether he ought not to quit office. If he delayed doing so, he stated now before the public, and in the face of the country, that he retained his office because he had been desired and urged to retain it.---When the question therefore of a change of Administration arose, it was not with him a question, whether he should then begin to think of resigning; but whether he should change his long settled purpose of resigning, whenever he should find a *convenient* opportunity.---Was it to be presumed that he could continue to hold office under the circumstances which had lately taken place? He did desire to have it understood, that with respect to whatever he might say, he had no personal feelings towards any man. His Majesty had an unrestricted and constitutional right to name whom he thought proper to be his minister, but no man, could do his duty to his Sovereign, unless he told him whether the minister he chose would usefully serve him. What he had to say upon that subject was this:---He might be right, or he might be wrong in his opinion, and he would reason on the supposition that the opinion he entertained on the Catholic question was a wrong one, yet he thought that the question was one of that degree of importance that the consideration of it ought not to be postponed any longer. (Hear.) He had been one of those who had been instrumental in postponing the consideration of that question, but he thought that the time was now come when it was necessary to consider the subject. (Hear, and laughter.) He begged to know how it could be decent, placed in the situation in which he was, to have done any thing but what he had done. Could he remain in office when an Administration had been formed—for he had been told one had been formed—upon principles with respect to Catholic emancipation so opposed to his own? Could he, under such circcmstances, have continued with honour to hold his situation, or remain in office uuder any other principle, but that if he could get no better he must submit? With respect to his principles upon this question of the Catholic claims, as connected with the principles of the right hon. gentleman who was placed in the situation of Prime Minister, giving him credit for having as zealously and candidly entertained the opinion which he held upon the subject as he himself did, he could not see how his secession from office could be inconvenient to that hon. gentleman. As far as private feelings could have influenced him to change the opinion which he had formed, he certainly would often have wished to change that opinion. He had considered the question over and over again, but he found it impossible to change his opinion; and though he found it possible for him to serve in an administration with such a man at the head of it as Lord Liverpool, yet with an administration with the present Prime Minister, (and he wished to speak with respect of that gentleman, giving him full credit for the sincerity of his opinion, when the question was, with him, whether he should relinquish his purpose of resigning and go on with the Administration), he found that he could not do it, He thought it his duty to state to some members, towards whom he had every sentiment of regard, and who he knew entertained a contrary opinion to what he did, his own opinion; which was, that if the question of the Catholic claims should be carried, there was an end to the religious liberties of this country, and that with destruction of these religious liberties, the civil liberties must cease also; and to his dying day he should support that opinion. He could not, therefore, after having formed such an opinion, conscientiously given into those views, which must be the views of the Prime Minister, of granting the claims of the Catholics, whether those views were to be carried into immediate execution, or whether they were to be suspended, for the purpose for which they only could be suspended, of more effectually securing the success of that question. Under such circumstances, it was impossible for him to be part of the Government. As for himself, it had been stated that he had concerted with another person in sending in his resignation. The person alluded to was a gentleman for whom he entertained the sincerest regard and esteem, and he thought it no less than his duty to say, that that gentleman knew nothing at all about his (the Earl of Eldon's) sending in his resignation. He believed the same to be the case with respect to the other persons who had sent in their resignations. He believed that if the matter had been taken into a Court of Justice, it would have been blown out of the court before any thing had been offered in defence, (Hear.) He had understood that the writs were to have been moved on the Thursday before the holydays, and he had made up his mind if that measure should should take place, then to send in his resignation. His intention had been long formed upon the subject. The letter which informed him who it was that was to be Prime Minister, stated in one single word that the Administration had been formed upon the principles of Lord Liverpool. He never could agree that the Administration was formed upon similar principles. Lord Liverpool's Administration was formed upon principles totally different from those upon which the present one was formed. The Earl of Liverpool, he recollected, was as zealous, honest, and candid an opponent of the Catholic claims, as he gave full credit to the hon. gentleman who was now Prime Minister, for being a zealous honest, and candid supporter of those claims. He had only to say that the communications made by these noble personages to whom he had before alluded, were made without any concert with him. He knew nothing of them whatever; and under such circumstances, he thought that every candid man would admit that there was an end of the charge of concert as far as he was concerned. There was, in his opinion, no censure too harsh for the man who should presume to dicate to His Majesty as to the choice of his minister; but at the same time he must say, that if that man were asked by His Majesty for his advice on the subject, no censure would be too harsh for him, if he refused to tender to his Sovereign his honest and sincere advice. (Hear, hear.) If there were any persons who advocated a contrary opinion, he was proud to say that he was not to be found in the number; nay, he would add further, that more unpardonable conduct had been falsely atributed to him than had ever been exhibited by any individual towards his Sovereign, If their lordships gave him any credit for sincerity, they would believe the statement which he had just made to them. He assured their lordships that there

was no consideration which would induce him to withhold his efforts to preserve the constitution, as settled at the revolution, for the sake of our religion, of our laws, and of our liberties—our civil and religious liberties, which must co-exist or perish together.) Hear, hear.) He could not lay aside the benefit of that experience which we had gained previously to that settlement,—a settlement which, when originally made, received the sanction of those individuals whose descendants were now most anxious to overturn it. (Hear.) His whole life had been devoted to the defence of that constitution, and to the resistance of the concessions now proposed to be given to the Catholics, because he had been convinced from his youth upwards that ecclesiastical tyranny produced civil tyranny likewise; and because he was satisfied that unless ecclesiastical liberty was preserved, civil liberty was endangered,—a fact which had been proved to demonstration by the events of the last four years. In the opinions which he had formed upon this question, he might be wrong; indeed, he would not pretend to say that he was further right than this—that his own light had governed his own conduct, and that he had acted throughout with the utmost sincerity and consistency. He trusted that as he had never doubted the sincerity of noble lords, whilst they were supporting opinions opposed to his own, their lordships would not doubt at present of the sincerity of his motives. (Hear hear.) He trusted that he might be permitted to conclude with the sincere expression of the obligations which he owed to their Lordships for the kindness with which they had always supported him in the discharge of the arduous duties which he had just resigned. (Continued cries of "Hear.") He begged their Lordship to believe that he felt the deepest gratitude for the forbearence which they had uniformly shown to his *failings* and his feelings in that house; and assured them that he should never lose a sense of it, so long as he retained the functions of memory. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, he did not rise to follow the Noble Earl in his observations on the Catholic Question; nor did he rise for the purpose of giving any opinion as to the present Administration; but he rose, after the observation of the Noble Baron, to explain to their Lordships the grounds why he was no longer a Member of his Majesty's Cabinet. It was impossible he should not feel strongly on the subject; but he should not reveal what had passed between the Sovereign and himself. That was his own concern. But a crime had been laid to his charge of having entered into a conspiracy against the Government, which he felt it would not be wise in him to pass by in silence—and he must say that it was as groundless a calumny as ever was invented [cheers]. He had been charged with crimes of a gross nature by the Press, which he would not assert was under the influence of Government, but which appeared as if it were; and against such charges he found it necessary to vindicate himself. He should be able to do this without referring to the conversations he had held with his Majesty, and without referring to conversations in which others had shared as well as himself, and which might, therefore, be deemed private and confidential. On the night of April 10th, he had first received the letter which he would read to their Lordships. He thought he was entitled to do this, because it was necessary for the vindication of his own character, and he conceived that he was fully at liberty to do so. There were two points to which he wished to call their Lordships' attention; the first was his retreat from his Majesty's Councils—the other was his resignation of the office of Commander-in-Chief. His Grace then read a letter from Mr. Canning, stating that he had had just had an interview with his Majesty, who had laid his commands on him (Mr. Canning) to submit to him a plan for a New Administration, to be constructed on principles similar to that moulded by Lord Liverpool, and he requested to know if his Grace would give it his assistance. Their Lordships would observe, that in this letter there was not one word as to the person who was to be the Prime Minister—not one word respecting the persons who were to form this Cabinet; he was not desired to go to any place and he would received further information; he was not referred to any person who could explain the omission, nor had he much time to give an answer. He had since understood that an explanation had been given to some of his colleagues, the other Members of the Cabinet; they had been requested to call upon the Right Honourable Gentleman, and they would receive further information; but to him no such explanation was given, nor was he referred to any person who could give it [hear, hear!]. He had accordingly written a letter to the Right Hon. Gentleman in friendly terms, such as he was in the habit of using to his colleagues, requesting to know who was to be the head of the new Administration. His Grace here read his letter, which began, "My dear Mr. Canning;" and went on to acknowledge the receipt of his letter, announcing that he had received his Majesty's commands to form an Administration on the principles of Lord Liverpool's Government; and he should be anxious to comply with the wishes of his Majesty, but before he gave an answer, he wished to know whom he meant to propose to his Majesty, as the head of this Government [hear, hear!]. That was the answer he had sent to the Right Hon. Gentleman's letter; he wished, before consenting to join the Cabinet, to know who was to be its head. To this reply he had received an answer on the night of April the 11th. The answer his Grace then read. It began "Dear Duke," and stated that the writer believed that it was generally understood that the person who received his Majesty's commands to offer him a plan for the the formation of the Cabinet was to be placed at the head of it. It did not become him to advise his Majesty whom be should place at the head of his Councils, but having received the commands of his Majesty, he could not depart from the usual course of proceeding which had been followed in such cases. He (the Duke of Wellington) thought there was no serious desire betrayed in the letter that he should form a part of the proposed Cabinet. He well knew Mr. Canning's influence, and without decrying that in the smallest degree, he should consider, entirely on its own grounds, the question, whether he should or should not form a part of the Cabinet the Right Honourable Gentleman had to form, and he should state what his own views of the matter were. He sincerely wished to see an Administration formed on the principles of Lord Liverpool's Government, but he did not think the Administration of the Right Hon. Gent. could be such an one. It was on this ground that, in the answer he had sent to the last communication of that Right Hon. Gentleman, he declined forming a part of his Cabinet. His objections to the plan proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman had been sincerely stated. He thought such an Administration could not be like the Administration formed by Lord Liverpool, and therefore he had declined forming any part of it. He would not enter further into that part of the subject; but before proceeding to the other part—namely, resigning the Command of the Army—he wished to say a few words on the charge made respecting the motives for this resignation. He had been accused of having abandoned the King's service, and throwing obstacles in the way of his Government He begged leave to state to their Lordships what was his opinion of the power of the Crown to appoint its own Ministers. This power was the most valuable and important one the Crown possessed; it was that power by which the Crown was enabled to direct the general policy of the Government. It was usual for his Majesty to select for his servants, and more particularly for the person whom he placed at the head of the Government. some person in whom he could place implicit confidence, and to whom he could look to regulate the general policy of the country agreeably to his views- He selected persons who entertained opinions that he approved of, and on whom he could rely to carry his intentions into effect. It was possible, and he would suppose this to be the case, that there might be some point of difference between his Majesty and he Right Hon. Gentleman—and he would suppose that he [the Duke of W.] differed from the Right Hon. Gentleman, and agreed with his Majesty—he would ask their Lordships with what face he could give that support to the Right Hon. Gentleman, which he would have a right to expect from him (the Duke of W.) if he had a seat in the Cabinet? There could be in such a situation no secret understanding—there ought to be none—there must be open and unreserved confidence, or the Government could not go on [hear, hear!]. He knew that it was said, that he and other Noble Lords had resigned out of personal views, and that he was accused of endeavouring to embarrass the Government, because he did not like that Mr. Canning should be paramount. But acecording to his views of the power belonging to his Majesty of choosing his own Ministers, he chose such as he thought would conduct the Goverment in that course he wished it should proceed. It was no argument to say, that Mr. Canning's Cabinet was to follow the steps of Lord Liverpool's Cabinet. He would affirm, that their principles were directly adverse from each other. Lord Liverpool's Cabinet was founded on the principle of maintaining the laws; but he must affirm—and this was only giving the Right Hon. Gentleman credit for the sincerity of his opinions—his great desire was to alter the laws. In this distinction consisted, he thought, all the difference—and a great difference it was—between the two Administrations. The preservation of the laws was the active and ruling principle of all Lord Liverpool's actions. This principle he understood as the basis of an Administration, and this principles he approved of. Lord Liverpool had no interest, he knew, in altering the laws; but he also knew that the Right Hon. Gentleman, as well as many other able men, did desire to alter them; and that, in one respect, to alter them was the leading object of their policy. The Noble Earl had told their Lordships that no power could ultimately prevent this alteration, that every body was interested either to promote or retard it; and that now it must speedily be effected, because the Government, under the new Administration was marching towards it. He would affirm, then, that he did not abandon the service of his Majesty—but his Majesty had appointed a Minister to direct the policy of the country with whom he knew that he (the Duke) could not act. It had been said that he abandoned his Majesty, because his Majesty would not appoint him his Prime Minister, and that he even went so far as to threaten his Most Gracious Sovereign. Those who knew his Majesty knew that this accusation was false, for his Majesty would submit to be threatened by no man. At the same time, he meant to admit that he had stated to his Majesty his view of what would be the consequences of making the Right Hon. Gentleman his Prime Minister. No measure was ever brought forward on which his opinion was asked that he had not given it freely, and what he had said he would never deny. It had been said, that he had withdrawn from his Majesty's service because he wanted to be Prime Minister himself. But he could never forget that profession in which his whole life had been passed; nor could he forget that he had raised himself by that profession to some honour—he said, raised himself, not from forgetting the eminent services of many of those Noble Friends he saw around—not from forgetting the exertions of the many gallant Officers and soldiers whom he had the honour to command—not even from forgetting that his Majesty's gracious favour had conferred on him more than he merited; he recollecting that favour, and the great exertions of his brother officers and soldiers, he said he had raised himself, because his Majesty would not have placed him in the situation he had lately held, and would not have conferred such favour on him, if he had not rendered him and the country some services of which he approved. Would any man believe that he was anxious to give up a situation which placed him again in command of that army with which he had been so long connected; which gave him an opportunity of bringing forward those who had served with him, or of recommending them to his Majesty; that he should be willing to give up this high and honourable station, which he held with pride, to take a situation which he felt be could not fill with honour and satisfaction, for he could not address their Lordships on the numerous subjects he would then have had to bring under their consideration in the manner in which they ought to be addressed, [hear!]? He had stated his views as to the formation of a new Ministry; but as to the charge of conspiracy, or whatever else Gentlemen pleased to call it, he was totally ignorant of and unconnected with it [hear, hear!] If any person whatever presumed to say that he had communicated notions or opinions as to the new Administration, or his intentions upon the subject to his colleagues who had left office with him, previous to his resignation, he called upon him to come boldly forward and state that fact. He denied that there ever had been any such conspiracy as that alluded to, and any person stating such to have been the case was guilty of a base and a foul falsehood [hear, hear!]. The Noble Duke here read the letter which accompanied the tender of his resignation of office to his Majesty, and proceeded to observe, that when hefelt it his duty to withdraw himself from his Majesty's Councils, he had determined also to retire from the great public offices which he held. The office of Commander-in-Chief was one which necessarily brought the person who held it into immediate and frequent contact with the head of the Administration. It was impossible to move the Army of Portugal, or any portion of our Armies stationed in the Three Kingdoms, without such direct and immediate personal communication. He was happy upon all occasions to follow the example of his illustrious predecessor, and he was quite sure, that were his Royal Highness (the late Duke Duke of York) now alive, he would have acted as he (the Duke of Wellington) had done, under similar circumstances. He had resigned, because he considered, from the tenour of the last letter he received, announcing his Majesty's instructions to the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) to form a new Administration, that it was impossible for him (the Duke of Wellington) longer to hold office either with advantage to his Majesty's service, or with honour to himself. This it was which induced him to retire from the high and important duties with which the King had been graciously pleased to intrust him [applause]. But he understood it to have been said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had taken offence at the letter in which he (the Duke of Wellington) had inquired who was to be at the head of the Administration. Now he wished that the nature and manner of that inquiry might be minutely examined, that their Lordships might see what ground of offence it contained. He had had a conversation with the Right Hon. Gentleman previously to the writing of that letter, in which he (Mr. Canning) stated, that his Majesty had directed him to reconstruct the Government, and that one of his (Mr. Canning's) plans was, to send Mr. Robinson to the House of Peers as First Lord of the Treasury, as the best means of securing unity in the Administration. From this it was clear, that he could not contemplate that Mr. Canning was to be the Prime Minister; and, therefore, he was justified, upon a subsequent communication, in inquiring who was to fill that office, which question was, in fact, produced by the Right Hon. Gent.'s own statement. But he would go further, and shew that the question he asked was a fair one, & was founded upon general practice in negociations of this description. At one time a Noble relative of his, now holding the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, waited, by command of the Prince Regent, upon a noble Earl, and a Noble Lord, not now in their places, requesting them to consider the formation of a new Administration; and it appeared, upon inquiry, that his Noble Relative had only a commission to that effect, and did not mean or wish to occupy any place himself [hear, hear!]. There was another instance, one in which Lord Moira had received a similar commission to certain Noble Lords (Grenville and Grey), which failed; but the Noble Lord (Moira), upon being questioned declared that he did not know how a single seat in the Cabinet was to be fielled up, or who was to be at the head of the Administration [hear!]. But there was yet another and a stronger case in point, to which he begged shortly to call the attention of their Lordships. Shortly after the death of Mr. Percival, the Earl of Liverpool applied to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) to form part of the Administration, and, from a memorandum which he held in his hand, it appeared that Mr. Canning's first question was, "Who is to be First Lord of the Treasury?" [hear, hear, hear!]. Now he thought that the question which the Right Hon. Gentleman felt it necessary to put to Lord Liverpool in 1812, he (the Duke of Wellington) might, without impropriety, put to the Right Hon. Gentleman in 1827 [cheers]. The case, however, did not rest here. The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated that his Majesty did not intend to depart from the principles or policy of my Lord Liverpool. He believed the Right Hon. Gentleman to be as incapable of misrepresentation as he himself was, and therefore he felt bound to give implicit credence to his statements. If, then, it was the policy of his Majesty and of the Right Honourable Gentleman to form an Administration upon such principles, he (the Duke of Welling on) had no right to suppose that the Right Honourable Gentleman was to be at the head. With this impression upon his mind, he surely was not guilty of any thing like rudeness, in wishing to know upon the 10th April who was to be at the head of the Administration [hear, hear!]. He asked only the single fact, and the Right Honourable Gentleman might have informed him who was or who was not to fill that office; but he returned no direct answer—on the contrary, he felt it necessary to apply to his Majesty before he gave a reply [hear, hear, hear!]. It was clear, then, in his opinion, that the Right Honourable Gentleman was not at the head of the Administration either on the 10th or on the 11th, & that in fact the matter was not decided until he (Mr. Canning) represented to the King on the 12th that it would be impossible for him to carry on his negociations during the holidays, unless his Writ was moved for, and his appointment announced in the House of Commons on that day. Now really he might be charged with peevishness with ill temper, and with having acted hastily, in retiring from the service of his Majesty; but he did so not from any such feelings. He resigned because he was not satisfied with the answer he received as to the chief appointment in the Administration. He had now been in the Administration several years, and during that time he had the good fortune to enjoy the good will of his Colleagues, including the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning). And he appealed to the Noble Lord (Bexley) opposite, whether any person could have tried more than he did to keep them together, and to prevent the separation of the Ministry; He appealed also to the same Noble Personage as to whether any warmth or petulance had been manifested by him upon the occasion [hear, hear, hear!]? Notwithstanding this, however, he had been accused openly of being a conspirator—of having acted with levity—and of having left his Majesty's service without cause! Whether he had or had not so acted, he left it to their Lordships to judge from this explanation [hear, hear!]. He had now come to a conclusion, and thanking their Lordships for the patient attention with which they had listened to him, he left it to the House and the country to decide whether he had or had not been accused without cause [applause].

Lord BEXLEY, having been called upon by the Noble Duke, assured their Lordships that there was nothing in his Grace's conduct bordering upon conspiracy or which could in the slightest degree warrant the accusations which had been put forth against him.—For himself, he had retired under the impression that the Administration was to be conducted upon different principles; but finding that he was mistaken, he had returned to office.—[The Noble Lord made many other observations, but in a tone so low as to be totally inaudible below the Bar].

The Earl of MANSFIELD said, that highly as he valued the feelings of those distinguished individuals who had retired from office, he much doubted whether the course they had pursued was judicious, or tended to assist the Protestant cause, which, no doubt, they intended to aid. If they had kept open the communication with His Majesty, they might have recommended the formation of a ministry on Protestant principles, backed by the assurance that such a Government would meet with the warm support of a large majority in that house and in the country. If the Ministry were even to be divided into two parties, that decided preponderance might have been given to the protestant cause in it, which would ensure its continued superiority. However well those noble individuals had meant, they had not taken that course; and one consequence was,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

that the country had to regret the retirement of so many individuals by whom it had been [illegible]long and so ably served—had to regret the loss of the eminent services of the noble duke, of the noble and learned lord (Eldon) near him, and of a right hon. gentleman whose talents and unwearied zeal in the public service had rendered him so deservedly popular in the country. He (Lord Mansfield) would fain express his opinion of the great merits and important services of those distinguished individuals, and he might do so without apprehension of having his motives questioned, for the general vice was to hail the rising and not the setting sun; but he did not wish to cripple their fair meed of praise by uttering it in their presence. It would, however be ungrateful in the country to pass over their great merits. To the brilliant achievements of one of them (the noble duke) the country was indebted for that high pre-eminence which it had obtained among nations. Of the talents of the noble earl (Eldon) in the court over which he had so long presided---of his unwearied assiduity and extraordinary discrimination as a judge, it was unnecessary for him to speak. They were well known to the public; but it might be added, that during the time he had ably and faithfully discharged his duty to the public, he was made the constant object of the most unrelenting calumny. But when the feelings of party shall have passed away, posterity, that rigid censor, would do him certain though tardy justice. As to the right hon. gentlemen (Mr. Peel), he had already clearly and manfully explained the reasons which had induced him to to retire from office, and the publicity given to the debates in Parliament had already sent his explanation through the country. In the course of the discussion elsewhere, a hope had been expressed by the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government, that the retirement of his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel) might be only temporary. In that hope he was certain the country most fully concurred, but whether he continued in voluntary retirement, or again accepted office, on his zeal and honourable consistency in the cause of his country, every reliance might be placed. He had his fault, but it was that of diffidence of his own great talent, and of the high consideration in which he was so justly held by the country. This led to the loss which the country had sustained in his retirement. To the admiration which his great talents so justly called forth, might be added the sincere respect for the total absence of selfishness, and his unassuming manner.---qualities so rarely found in a person so highly gifted. (Hear, hear.) But enough of resignations. Pe would now say a word as to the new Admiration. According to the account which had gone before the public, it appeared that in the first instance Mr. Canning had suggested the formation of an Administration purely Protestant; but why he had proposed such an Admistration, he (Lord Mansfield) could not say, except that, like nine pins, he had set them up for the purpose of knocking them down. (Hear, hear,) That suggestion not having been successful, he made another, and then he expressed his surprise and regret at the resignation of his colleagues; but considering what since passed, and what had been stated by the noble duke, their lordships must see what was the nature of his surprise and what were the grounds of his regret. It had been said that Mr. Canning did not know by whom the recommendation of the recent changes had been made. He (Lord Mansfield) would be very unwilling to ask the right hon. gentleman to tell that which he did not know, but he should like extremely to have his guess on the subject. He should like to learn who it was that "in the porches of the Royal ear, did pour the leperous distilment," poisoning it against those who had before enjoyed the confidence of their Sovereign. He had heard much of what had recently been done; and as far as what had taken place arose from the words and acts of His Majesty, it was not a subject for inquiry: but it might be inquired whether the words and acts of His Majesty were not the words and acts of his ministers. In a constitutional point of view of course, the King could not do that which should be made the subject of blame; but he might be made accessory to that which was blameable in others. And of which he himself was to be victim, During the life of the Sovereign his acts were constitutionally exempted from censure; but when once the tomb closed upon men, their character became the property of history. The public knew their character, and would often judge from what they had done, that which they would be likely to do under particular circumstances. Applying this to the character of his late Majesty, he would suppose that it had been proposed to him to form an Administration, it would not be difficult to suppose that he objected to a divided Cabinet on one important subject; but it would be difficult to suppose that he would give his assent to the formation of such a Cabinet, in less the preponderance was decidedly Protestant. Yet if even that were the case. and it was proposed to His Majesty to place at the head of such a Cabinet the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning), who had been the constant, zealous, and most able advocate of a principle to which His Majesty was hostile, was there any man who could doubt that such a proposition would have been instantly rejected? Had it been at the same time proposed to His Majesty to place at the head of the Government of Ireland,—to place as Secretary for the Home Department,—individuals distinguished for their constant support of the question of emancipation, to which His Majesty had declared his conscientious hostility, was there any reason to doubt that those propositions would not have been refused? Suppose, again, it were proposed to his late late Majesty to elevate to noble rank, and to place as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the brilliant advocate of the measure to which he had so strong an objection, could His Majesty's refusal of the proposition be doubted for an instant? Those who knew his Majesty's character and sentiments could have no hesitation in stating what his determination would be in those cases. Still less could they doubt it, after they had learned that His Majesty had had an interview with Archbishop of Canterbury, and had authorized him to convey to his right rev. brethren his determination to exclude from a preponderance in his councils those who proposed a measure which he could not conscientiously approve, and that that impression had gone abroad through the country, and was hailed with unmixed satisfactiou. If, however, after such opinions had been expressed, it was found that His Majesty had been advised, and had acted on the advice, to take a different course on all those points, it would no doubt be an object of interesting and important inquiry to know by whom that advice had been given, and on what ground. He would now say a word as to who were the ministers. On this matter they learned from the press (his lordship here made some remark on the subject of the press, which we were not able to collect.) that some of those highly respectable individual were only like the *doubles* in the French theatre, holding the place of the real characters which were afterwards to appear The rapidity which the right hon. gentleman who formed the Cabinet, when disappointed in one quarter turned to another, his junction with the Whigs at the very moment that he parted from his Tory friends, must have reminded them of the quotation in the *Anti-Jacobin*, for the right hon. gent. was familiar with quotations—"A sudden thought strikes me: let us swear eternal friendship." (Laughter.) The coalition thus formed had been described as "unnatural and unprecedented." Unprecedented it might be in some respects; but for his (Lord Mansfield's) part, he thought it was very natural and justifiable; but he had his doubts whether it was quite sudden. (A laugh.) Those who had marked the progress of circumstances for some time past must have looked upon this coalition as very natural. Its approach might have been perceived in many of the recent measures, where the opinions of one side of the house were patronized and adopted by the other, and where, from day to day, the approaches in one quarter were very favourably received by the other. The coalition, then, whatever might be thought of it in others respects, could not be said to be unnatural. But leaving this junction to work its way, there was one great point to which he was anxious, before he concluded, to call their lordships' attention: that was the Catholic question. It would be recollected, that that measure had been proposed and carried in the other house, though it was rejected by their lordships. It was, he believed, understood, that it was not the intention of the right honourable gentleman at the head of the Government to introduce it at present. The Catholics of Ireland were advised, and their priests would repeat the advice, to observe for the present a morbid and lethargic stillness,—"to seem like the flower, but be the serpent under it." But their lordships would not be deceived by that course. They must not wait until this plan had produced its effect. They could not, however, wait until members of his (Mr. Canning) opinions had been introduced into that house; and he should, therefore, on the 4th of June, submit a motion to their lordships. It was not necessary to mention the precise words of that motion at present; but its effect would be, to move their lordships to adopt resolutions in favour of Catholic emancipation—emancipation in the fullest sense in which the word was ever applied; or to elicit a declaration to the contrary, such as became a Protestant House of Parliament, and such as he believed no King, since the time of James II., had been advised to refuse.

Viscount GODERICH said, that it was with no small anxiety that he felt himself compelled to address their lordships, anxiety arising, partly from his being so lately called to that house, and partly from the undisguised dismay which he felt at having to contend with individuals, and to differ from persons for whom he must be allowed to say, he felt as much respect as any noble lord in that house. He had not witnessed the seperation which had occurred in the King's councils without he could, assure their lordships, feelings of regret, which all honourable minds could understand and appreciate. He was sorry that his noble friends had felt it their duty to withdraw their services at a moment when it was peculiarly to be wished that they should continue them. An hon. friend of his, not a member of that house, had withdrawn his services because he was of opinion he could not form a part of a Cabinet with a friend to Catholic emancipation at his head; but he could not conceive that his other noble friends had withdrawn from a similar opinion, because the Government of Lord Liverpool did not exclude persons who entertained sentiments favourable to Catbolic emancipation. If he had thought that Lord Liverpool's Government had been of a contrary opinion, he would never have been a member of it. He had not the vanity to suppose that that administration would have suffered by his refusal to take a part in it.—no such opinion as this ever entered his head,—but, as an honest man, he would have refused on principle, and he must say, that he always understood the principle of that Government to have been as he had stated it. With respect to the place which he held in the present administration, instead of looking upon it as an honour to be coveted, he should have considered it as a calamity to be dreaded, if, by adopting any means in his power, he could have kept together the elements of the Administration, which were now unhappily separated. His noble and learned friend had said that they had been the victims of the basest calumnies; but whatever those calumnies had been he could assure them that they had not been, harboured in his breast. It had been said that the press had teemed with these calumnies, and it had also been said that the press was under the influence of Government; but he was sure that the latter allegation was not correct, because he was convinced that the press was far too independent, and far too powerful, for the Government to exercise any influence over it. (A laugh.) Those noble lords might laugh, but if they sat on his side of the house, and had to try the experiment, they would soon find, probably to their inconvenience, that his opinion was correct. As to conspiracy among his hon. friends, he was far from imputing any thing of the kind to them. He would not cast such an imputation upon them; even if there existed circumstances which attached the most powerful suspicion of it to them. Many of the difficulties which had arisen had their origin from want of more communication. He really believed that if there had been more communication, much of what he called the mischief that had taken place might have beeu prevented. When his right hon. friend told him of his having received His Majesty's commission, he (Viscount Gooderich) said he would certainly fulfil His Majesty's commands, and remain; and he made this answer to the communication, because he felt that for the last 15 years the Catholic question had been left perfectly open in the administration; while at the same time, in periods of no ordinary distress and difficulty, the Ministry, of the Crown had been in the possession of the confidence of the King, of both Houses of Parliament, and, he thought he might safely add, of the country. (Cheers.) It was true that this administration had been deprived of its leader; but then he saw no reason to doubt that if the rest remained united, they might continue to effect the same object, and it was for this reason that, without waiting to ask himself the question, he had undoubtedly not hesitated for a moment to say that his services were at the command of His Majesty. (Cheers.) He felt that he should have been acting the basest and the shabbiest parts, if he had made his decision according to that of others, as their reasons could not possibly apply to his case. It was morally impossible that the circumstance of the head of the admistration being a friend to Catholic emancipation, could form any, even the slightest, objection with him. If the Government at present was not constituted in a manner altogether satisfactory, it was not the fault of him and his honourable and noble friends. The object of Mr. Canning was, to keep the elements of the late Ministry together, but they had fallen away, and that without any act of his (Mr. Canning's.) What kind of situation was he then placed in? What was he to say to His Majesty? Was he to say, "I will run away and leave you in such a predicament as no Sovereign was ever placed in before?" He (Mr. Canning) was very well aware that others had said they would not undertake to form an Administration of a contrary nature, and he (Viscount Goderich) did not know on what ground his hon. friend could have said—"We will not make any effort to enable your Majesty to carry on the Government as nearly as possible in the same way." The last 15 years had furnished an unequivocal proof that the people were prepared to support a Government founded on the principles on which this had been formed. His noble friend (Lord Mansfield), who had last addressed their lordships, had expressed his sentiments with some degree of asperity; but, at the same time, with some degree of obscurity. His noble friend had said that it had been asserted that the coalition was unnatural and unprecedented; that he could not agree with that opinion. He thought that it was neither unnatural nor unprecedented; but he had some doubts whether it was quite sudden. His noble friend had assigned as a reason that he had long watched with suspicion the conciliation of parties opposed to them and the concurrence of those parties with certain measures—thereby insinuating that some petty intrigues had been carried on, which he (Viscount Goderich) was sure had nev[illegible] He knew perfectly well what the [illegible] alluded to. The measures, in which parties had concurred were certain measures relating to the internal policy of the country, and he begged leave to offer himself to his noble friend as the individual to whom they have principally to be attributed. If these measures were wrong, let him be blamed, let the steps which he had taken be retraced, but let not the blame be thrown on others. From the moment in which the cessation of war allowed him to turn his attention more fully to domestic affairs, and gave him an opportunity of dealing with these subjects, he had applied to what had been ignorantly called the introduction of innovations, but which was in point of fact only bringing back that policy of the country which the war had necessarily broken in upon, and which, notwithstanding the denunciations of his noble friend, had received the sanction of the greatest men, and, he believed, would be found to be practically beneficial to the country in the highest degree. (Cheers.) But, whoever brought these measures about, he must be allowed to state to their lordships that His Majesty's Government was not divided upon them. (Cries of "hear.") Every member of that Government was responsible for them, and he therefor felt very little uneasiness at the manner in which his noble friend had treated them. He was afraid that he had trespassed too long upon their lordships. (Loud cheers.) He felt that he had expressed himself with too much warmth, and with less self-possession than he ought; but he would venture to say, that when his duty called him to take a part in the business of that house, in discharge of his duty as Secretary of State, he should not despair of obtaining their lordships' confidence, because he relied upon the the justice and the candour of their lordships. (Cheers.) He was not placed there from any motives of personal ambition. He need need not perhaps have said so; but he felt it a relief to his own mind to state, that if he had acted upon his own motives—motives altogether of a personal nature— he should never have been there. (The noble Viscount was much affected, and their lordships evidently entered into his feelings.) He should therefore throw himself upon the indulgence of their lordships, declaring that he aimed at nothing but the honour of his King and the good of his country. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of MANSFIELD and the Duke of WELLINGTON explained; but it was impossible to hear what fell from their lordships.

Earl BATHURST then rose, but, from the position in which his lordship stood, and the tone in which he spoke, his observations were very indistinct. We understood his lordship to say, that when he found that Lord Wellington, Lord Eldon, and Mr. Peel had retired, he retired also. It was true that in Lord Liverpool's Administration each member of the Cabinet was at liberty to take what part he pleased upon the Catholic question, but that as a Government they should be neuter. He had understood, and if he were misinformed the noble duke would correct him, that when Mr. Canning proposed that a Government purely Protestant should be formed, both Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington objected. For his own part, he must say that when, by a severe visitation of Providence, the country was deprived of Lord Liverpool—when by that event the country was also deprived of the Duke of Wellington, of Lord Eldon, and of Mr. Peel, there appeared to him such a blank formed as would not be filled up in a manner that would justify him in remaining in office. With respect to those who remained, he did not wish to speak disparagingly of any of them; and with respect to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he should ever retain a lively sense of his services as Chancellor of Exchequer during the war. As to the resignations, he had to declare that there had been no concert respecting them, however singular a coincidence might have have happened in their being sent in.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND said, that the subject had been so fully answered by his noble friend who had just sat down, that it was not necessary for him to trouble their lordships with many observations. As the grounds upon which he acted were short and clear, he would beg leave plainly and strictly to state them. Before he did so, however, he had a few short words in answer to certain charges which had been made against the late members of His Majesty's Government. They had been first charged with caballing against the formation of the new Government, and secondly, with an attempt to invade the exercise of His Majesty's prerogative. Neither of these charges was true: against the last, which was the most serious of them, they had to oppose lives spent in support of the King's prerogative against those who had devoted their lives to attacking it. (Hear, and laughter.) But first, as to the charge of caballing; now, that was an imputation which could be hardly met any other way than by a flat contradiction, and an assertion that no such cabal had existed. Indeed, when he saw what had been effected, he almost regretted the non existence of some such cabate; for if there had been any the unexpected occurrence, which was only known when the blow that it levelled had been struck, whould not probably have happened, Every man of the late government had, in retiring acted from the impulse of his own feelings, and certainly without the least attempt at forming any cabal. The next, and, as he had said, the most serious charge against them, was, that they had attempted to overrule His Majesty in the exercise of his prerogative. But, first, he would ask, what was the prerogative which they had attacked? That it was the King's prerogative to appoint his own ministers, no man could ever doubt; he had never yet, in fact, heard it contradicted. At the same time, he certainly did remember when a charge had been brought against a right hon. gentleman for having made such an attempt. Did, however, the law or the prerogative ever go to the extent of insisting upon any minister's services without his own consent? If His Majesty were to fix upon any man, would he be bound to support a reformist, and a democrat? (A laugh, and hear.) Was that any part of the

King's prerogative? He desired again to know what there was unconstitutional in a man's retiring from office, when he could no longer hold it without a sacrifice of principle? And if every one of those who now arraigned them had, in their turn, refused office under similar circumstances, where was the consistency in circulating such a charge? When Mr. Fox and the Duke of Portland, and other eminent men, had refused to join Lord Melburne's administration, were they considered as having attacked the King's prerogative? It was, in fact the invariable practice of public men to decline office when differences of opinion arose between them. When Lord Wellesley was directed by His Majesty to form an administration, in the year 1812, Lord Liverpool had refused to serve under him, partly because he disapproved of certain parts of the noble Marquis's public conduct, principally because of their difference of opinion upon the Catholic question. When Mr. Canning had himself at various times refused to take office, where, he (Lord Westmorland) asked, was there a breach of the prerogative? Was there in 1809, when he quitted office with Lord Londonderry? Was there in 1820, when he again retired? He had always considered that it was permitted to public men either to accept or recede from office, according as they thought their services could be rendered useful to the public. Having relieved himself and those who had acted with him on the late occasion, from the two charges which had been bronght against them, he should shortly state the grounds of his conduct. The first letter which he had received upon the subject of the Administration, was for a re-construction of Lord Liverpool's government, to which he most readily gave his acquiescence; but he thought it likewise proper he should know how matters stood respecting the policy of the new government, and who were parties charged with office under it. And upon these points he confessed that his mind was left in the same state of blindness as the noble duke's near him; for he had not learned from the letter which was transmitted to him nor from his recollection of the previous practice, that the King's nomination of any man to form an Administration must be understood as *ipso facto* making that man the chief of it. Certain he was, that it was not so considered when Lord Liverpool and the learned lord near him were appointed to form the Government of the year 1807. He thought that upon a reference to the correspondence of that day, it would be seen that Mr. Canning had himself asked the very same question of Lord Liverpool, who told him that the chief and every other part of the Administration was open to arrangement. The answer to the letter which he had received on the late occasion, which letter did not state who was to be the chief, was of a conditional, not a positive nature. His reply was simply this—that if the chief of the new Administration were to possess the same principles as Lord Liverpool, that he should be happy to give him his best support; but if the reverse were the case, he should not do so. He knew the difference which prevailed respecting the Catholic question, into the merits of which he was not now about to enter, further than to say, that be his opinion right or wrong, his sincere belief was, that by yielding it they would cause great public mischief and misfortune. And with the prospect of a cabinet favourable to the measure he could not connect himself, for then he knew his solitary vote could be of no service, with the whole weight of the Government working against him. Again he declared there had been no cabal, and that the resignations had been accidentally coincident, and the very first he had known of the extent of their occurrence was on the evening when it took place, and by a communication from the great man himself. He had served His Majesty many and many a year, and no man was more proud of it than he was, while under the guidance of the late administration; but he had resigned office when he found he could not longer be of any use to his king and country.

Lord MELVILLE said, that although it had been stated all the late ministers were engaged in the supposed cabal, and implicated in the same alleged conspiracy, yet some kind of difference had been made in his individual case. Now for himself, he could declare, upon his honour, that since Lord Liverpool's illness he had not had the slightest communication upon this business with any of his colleagues. All he could tell was this, that his right honourable friend (Mr. Huskisson) had called upon him on the Wednesday (if we understood the noble lord correct), to say, that Mr. Canning had then received His Majesty's commands to form a new Administration, upon the principles of Lord Liverpool's, bottomed upon the same cabinet, and comprehending the same individuals. His answer was, that he should be happy to serve with such an Administration, provided no pledge was required from him upon the Catholic question, and that he was left to the exercise of his own discretion and judgment on that subject. But it was not until the next day he had received a communication from Mr. Canning, to whom he then stated that he had remained in total ignorance of what was doing respecting the Administration until Mr. Huskisson had informed him on the preceding day. His right hon. friend (Mr. Canning) then told him what had occurred, and he certainly left him (Lord Melville) under the impression that he would have been able to form such an administration as he had described. Was there any thing like caballing in his conduct with regard to this business? It was on the day after that he had heard of the resignations of Mr. Peel, the noble Duke, and the Lord Chancellor. Indeed, he had understood from Mr. Canning, who had expressed at the time the greatest regret for the circumstance, that Mr. Peel would not remain in office under the new change. It could not have been expected that he was to embark in a new government, without knowing the members of which it was to be composed. It was precisely upon that ground he stood. He estimated highly the talents of his right honourable friend (Mr. Canning), but he confessed he did not think he could form an efficient government, such as the exigency of the country required, if stripped of his old associates. He had stated his opinion, that he would not be an adequate substitute (and he stated it without meaning to convey the slightest offence) to carry on the same prudent, able, and useful superintendance which Lord Liverpool had, and that the remaining portion of the government would, notwithstanding the splendid talents of his right hon. friend, be unequal to the task of governing this country. It had been very properly said, that this was not the place to review any thing which had passed in the interior of His Majesty's government, but he could not conceal the opinion which he had formed and acted upon respecting the late change in the government. He had, had for 20 years the honor of being permitted to approach His Majesty, and at his age, perhaps, he ought rather to have retired than remained in office. His only wish now was to ascertain whether he had not a right to see his way through the proceedings of the new Administration, and whether there was any impropriety in his expressing a disinclination to act with what he feared would prove to be a weak Administration. He had retired with those among whom he had been long accustomed to act, and he was not conscious of having done any more than he had a fair perfect right to do in the guidance of his conduct. (*Hear.*)

The Marquis CAMDEN rose, but permitted his voice to drop so repeatedly that we could only catch a few sentences distinctly. He solemnly repelled the charge of cabal which had been made against the ex-ministers, and declared that he had seen nothing resembling it in their conduct. From the first to last, so far from there having been any cabal, there had not even been, so far as he knew, a communication. This explanation, given from the quarters best able to afford it, would, he trusted, give satisfaction to every body.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was understood to acknowledge, that he had received the greatest marks of the royal favour, and to feel deep resentment at seeing himself run down by unfounded insinuations in the newspapers. He would state the grounds of his resignation. He was acting ambassador at a foreign court, when a noble duke (Wellington) arrived with fuller powers, and assumed his functions. He had told the duke distinctly, that he would not go round about to state his opinion even to His Majesty, but that he had not the least confidence in the right hon. gentleman who was then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He had predicted that that right hon. gentleman would never rest satisfied with the place he held, but would contrive to place himself in the end at the head of the King's council, and above all his colleagues. When he heard that the King had really appointed him as First Lord of the Treasury, he had reminded the noble duke of his former prediction. He told his grace that he humbly hoped that his resignation would be accepted by His Majesty, as it was not in his power any longer to serve the Government. He declared that he was no oracle; but he had thought for some time past that he perceived principles creeping into Lord Liverpool's Government which he felt firmly persuaded would end in the complete alteration of its character. Had they not in fact seen all its principles overturned? Look at our diplomatic relations. On reading the speech of the right hon. gentleman on the Portugal expedition, he had seen that it was so diametrically opposite to all the deplomatic relations which were adopted by a noble and revered relation of his, that he had determined in his own mind from that moment not to support any longer those principles of Government which then prevailed in the councils of the State. At the close of the war, our relations, both at home and abroad, were founded on principles to which that speech stood in diametrical opposition. It overturned every principle; it set at naught almost every political relation of that noble relative of his. All the triumphs of the war were given up. With what feelings must the army behold the displacing of the illustrious Duke put at the head of it after the lamented death of the Duke of York, under an order which carried his pretensions to that situation to the highest possible pitch. (Here the noble marquis read the order for appointing the Duke of Wellington Commander-in-Chief.) Good God! what a situation were they placed in! Suppose that infatuated expedition, as he must ever call it, failed of its object, or that we were plunged into a war in consequence of it, with what grace could the first Minister go and ask that noble Duke again to draw his sword to save Europe, after the publication of that correspondence which showed plainly that he did not want him? He defied any man to say that he would not have acted in the same way had he been treated like that noble Duke. Must they not regret that the country was deprived by that correspondence of the services of that noble Duke? It was not for him to praise the exploits of that noble Duke, which were now handed over to immortal fame. He referred the memory of their lordships to that glorious day in which the fate of the empire was wrapped up. But for the success of the noble, duke effected by his extraordinary powers of mind perhaps they would not have been sitting there. Whatever the house might do, he would not compromise the Catholic question. A noble marquis, who had been the chief supporter of it in that house, might, if he thought fit, leave his situation on those (the opposition) benches, and sit down opposite, to support—what? Lord Liverpool's Government! Would he, or would any noble lord, dare to tell him that they would take one step in favour of the Catholic question? Then, what would the Irish Roman Catholics think of it? Where they to take the will for the deed. Were they to take outward and visible signs of Government favour, were they to get nothing? He would rather see his country tranquillized. He eulogized the speech of the right hon. Secretary for Home Affairs, which would do him honour as long as consistency should be preferred to inconsistency, or honesty be distinguished from dishonesty. He would have preferred seeing that right honourable gentleman at the head of affairs, with a clear understanding that the Catholic claims should be altogether excluded, to the present arrangement, the contrivers of which would certainly deceive both the Catholics and the King, and, what was worse than all the rest, their royal master. (Laughter.) They saw two noblemen walk over to the other side of the house to support Lord Liverpool's Government; one of whom had acted,—might he say it?—almost as the Attorney-General to the late Queen. He was no oracle, nor a man of eloquence, but he trusted that he was a man of sense. He did not go to a bookseller's to have his speech reprinted, and if he were to do so, he would not retract one sentence of that which he had now uttered. He again owned his gratitude to the prerogative for the favours which he had received from the Crown, expatiated on the changes which had been made in the policy of his departed relative, and felicitated the noble lords who had resigned, on the honour, more enviable than that of their successors, which would follow them into their retirement.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose, and it is with the utmost regret we admit, that, from the crowd which had gathered within as well as without the bar, he was heard below the bar very imperfectly. He was understood to state, that he had no intention of rising, but for the pointed allusions which had been made to him by the noble marquis. He complained of the terms adopted by the noble marquis in speaking of the retirement of the noble duke (Wellington), who was not dismissed or treated with any deficiency of respect, but who had of his own will, and upon motives which he thought good and sufficient, resigned; and, indeed, resolutely withdrawn himself. It was hard to visit on others the censures which were due, if any were due, to the voluntary act of another. He admitted in their full extent the reasons which had been given by the noble lords for their several resignations, and the statements which they had made in accounting for that remarkable coincidence. But, after their several explanations, he could not but express his surprise that Government had been able to go on so long, being conducted, as it now appeared, by ministers who did not think proper to communicate with one another upon the most important question which could be agitated among them. (Cheers.) He appealed to those statements, and would ask their lordships if they did not prove that some arrangements were absolutely necessary to satisfy the minds of thinking men as to the future fate of England? The heaviest reproach of those noble lords was, that they had not understood each other upon so momentous a question. (Cheers.) Allusions of a very pointed nature had been made to him and those of his friends who had openly proffered their support to Government; and one noble lord had quoted a passage from the *Antijacobin Review*, in order to prove that the union between them and Government was the effect of a very sudden impulse. [The noble marquis proceeded to justify himself and friends from any charge of interested motives in the course which they had taken, and referred to the many general questions of policy in which he had concurred with Lord Liverpool's Government during a few years past.] He took credit to himself for his exertions only three years ago, supporting the just views of Government in altering and repairing the finances, widening the resources, and improving the commerce and navigation of the country; and above all, in cultivating relations of amity and friendship with that new world whose treasures were now opening to them. What would have been the fate of this country as to her resources both in commerce and navigation, if that opportunity which he had the honour to point out to their lordships' attention, and which had been so happily seized by the British Government, had been suffered to pass by in deference to the opinion of callous politicians. He thought he might also mention his services in that house.—not in combatting objections, for there were none worthy of the name,—but in smoothing the way to the fulfilment of the wishes of the whole country, and in rendering facilities to the furtherance of that "infatuated expedition" to Portugal, as the noble marquis termed it. He professed himself as ready as that noble marquis to do the highest credit to the talents and services of the noble duke. He felt sure, however, that the noble duke considered that expedition but as a continuation of the support of that principle upon which he had, so gloriously to himself, and happily for his country, conducted the British forces in the late war,—namely, the principle of recognizing the real independence of nations, and assisting them to assert the right which was inherent in every nation, of adopting that form of government which it judged best, and to repel the military interference of any foreign country. He prided himself as having been on this and several other eventful questions of home and domestic policy, an humble instrument of good to the country by supporting the views of government. He was quite satisfied that the noble marquis (Lord Londonderry) would not have withdrawn from office if he had not felt that the shape which the Government had assumed rendered it necessary for him to do so; and he was not less ready to assure the house that the same considerations which had prompted the actions of the noble marquis had induced him (the Marquis of Landsdown) to give his most cordial and efficient support to His Majesty's Government as it was now constituted. Looking at the state of England, with regard to its foreign and domestic policy, he had felt himself at perfect liberty to do whatever seemed to him most advantageous; and with this feeling, he had not found it necessary long to hesitate as to the line of conduct that he should adopt. He had thought it to be his duty to look not so much as to what referred to any object of immediate expediency or the carrying any particular measure, however desirous he might be to see either the one or the other effectuated; but to ensure, as far as his foresight and his most earnest endeavours could extend, the preservation of the vital interests and the prosperity of the country. It was not the misconstruction that might be put upon his motives, or any mistaken or invidious opinion that might be formed of his conduct, that should deter him in this or in any other place from stating fully and fairly his opinions, and the grounds upon which they had been regulated. No such considerations should deter him from bringing forward the Catholic question whenever he thought the time and the circumstances of the country were fitted for its discussion. At the same time he felt it necessary to say, that no circumstances should induce him to bring forward that question, but such as were calculated at once to ensure its success, and to secure the tranquillity of the empire. Whenever such circumstances should occur, he should feel it his duty, as seldom or as often as they might happen, to endeavour to promote it; but he pledged himself never to bring it forward but at a time which he thought would aid, and not injure, its ultimate success. This declaration, which was consistent with the whole of his public life, he had made when he agreed to support His Majesty's Government; and he was glad of the present opportunity to repeat it. For these reasons it was, that when the Individuals with whom the formation of an Administration rested brought to him His Majesty's commands on the subject, he had felt it not less his duty than his inclination maturely to consider them; and he did not hesitate to confess, that upon consideration it had appeared to him no less his duty to obey them. (Cheers.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then rose, and after some few observations, which we were unable to catch below the bar, said, he fully acknowledged the efficacy and importance of the principles on which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) had acted; but it had happened in the result that the right hon. gent. was not able to inspire sufficient confidence to ensure their being carried into effect. As a proof of this, he need only refer to the last war by France against Spain, and contrast the events of that contest with those which had happened in the administration of the right hon. gentleman's predecessor, the late Lord Londonderry., who had successfully opposed all attempts of the French Government to interfere with the affairs of Spain. There were only two principles by which foreign policy could be regulated; the one was confidence,—the other force. If the confidence was once lost, it was by force only that the advantage which it carried with it could be regained. That the right hon. gentleman had lost the confidence of foreign governments, would not be doubted; and that force had become necessary to restore the balance of power, was too evident. The strongest posts of Spain were now occupied by a French army, and it had been found expedient to introduce an English armed force into the peninsula to regulate the tottering equilibrium. The other foreign relations of the country, though apparently more peaceable, were hardly more satisfactory as far as the measures of the existing Government were concerned. Under Mr. Wallace's administration, and under that of the noble Viscount (Lord Goderich), who had appeared for the first time to night, those measures had been proposed which had been since carried into effect, and the credit of which (such was the fortune of the noble Viscount) had been claimed by others. In 1824, he (Lord Ellenborough) supported a motion for the earlier recognition of the states of America. He had since learned, although he had then no notion of it, that it had been contemplated by the Government, and that this measure had formed one of the subjects in the conference at Aix-la-Chapelle, It was, however, impossible not to see, that whatever might be the intentions of the present Government, it possessed less power to accomplish those intentions than the Government which had preceded it. It was impossible not to see that it had sustained such losses as wholly impaired its weight and usefulness. The loss of the Earl of Liverpool, who possessed the respect and esteem of the country to a degree hardly ever before accorded to any private individual, was not to be supplied. The loss of the right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel), who was entitled to and enjoyed the confidence of the whole nation, must be deeply felt in the Government as it was deplored elsewhere. It must be long, indeed, before any one who should come to fill his office would bring with him so intimate an acquaintance with the practical nature of its duties, as would enable him to carry into effect the extensive and useful reforms which the right hon. gentleman contemplated. The frank and manly declaration which that right hon. gentleman had made last night in the other house, had done him immortal honour, and would be remembered with admiration as long as mankind understood the distinction between honesty and dishonesty. Another loss which the country had sustained, was in the secession of the noble duke, lately at the head of its military departments. Not so much because the army was deprived of his experince and knowledge, as because the cabinet and councils of the country had no longer the benefit of them, and had thus lost what he considered its great moral strength. The noble duke was the only person in the Cabinet who was able to maintain the relations of this country with the other governments of Europe with that force and utility which knowledge and personal weight gave beyond mere diplomatic negotiations; and this no man who knew any thing of foreign policy would hesitate to acknowledge; and every body must regret that such a tone had been assumed in the correspondence of the right hon. gent, (Mr. Canning) with the noble Duke, as made it impossible for the latter to hold his office upon terms which were consistent with his reputation. He (Lord Ellenborough) concurred with his noble friend. (Lord Londonderry) in the sentiment he had expressed of uncompromising hostility to the Government as it was now composed; and he added to it one of sincere and ardent devotion to the Catholic cause,

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 221	B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 213	Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the 5 per cent Loan opened in 1825 are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at 106¼ Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1827.

A Madras Extra Courier of the 24th Ultimo announces the arrival of the Minerva, from London the 18th May bringing Newspapers down to the 15th, a week later than those received here—In addition to the mere changes in the Ministerial Appointments, the Extra contains the following observations only—The debates in both Houses of Parliament are unusually stormy—the opposition in the Lords appears great—and there seems to be considerable doubt of the stability of the present administration—The Editor's first glance over his Files, was, however, most cursory, and he has assuredly mistaken the spiteful bickerings of a few disappointed Tories for the manly confidence of a powerful opposition.

We believe there can be no doubt of the stability of the present administration;and in proof of it we need only refer to the conduct of the Tories themselves. They are positively furious, because the Whigs rallied round the throne and supported Mr. Canning, when the seven sages, by suddenly deserting the public service, expected to crush that Right Hon'ble Gentleman and rivet the Aristocratic Chains they had been long coiling around the liberties of the country. They now threaten to annihilate the Government by pressing on it the adoption of liberal measures! and they use every species of low abuse, (the last resort of defeated faction), and inconsistent objection against Ministers whose places they *cannot* fill; but they are afraid to divide either House, on any question, though they vapour away for hours upon it; conscious as they seem to be of their own Parliamentary weakness.

As a fine specimen of the kind of support the present administration receives—of the opposition by which it is assailed, we need only advert to the speeches of Mr. Brougham and Sir Francis Burdett as contrasted with those even of Mr. Peel and of the redoubted Mr. Dawson.

Such Noble Lords as Londonderry, Mansfield &c. amongst other idle talk, are bitter in vituperation against the public press—"the factious the hireling press"—they cannot mean the *quondam* Opposition Journals. It must be to those ingrate sycophants, who basking in the Sun of Tory ascendancy, idolized such a man as the late Lord Castlereagh that despot, who was borne to his grave under the awful hisses of the English people. The dull optics of the Tories could not, it appears, till now discover the God which that prostituted portion of the Press hitherto yclept Ministerial, did really worship. but when it turned its sting against themselves then only it was called hireling—then only it was found Self Interest was its ruling God.—By the bye it is amusing to observe the tortuous windings of some Journals, the unblushing *forgetfulness* of others, in reconciling former with *present* opinions; but the only rational deduction derivable from their tricks, is that they have the sagacity to foresee, that "the present administration will (*now*) "stand".—The "*mutability*" of Indian Ultra Tory Journals is truly contemptible.

We perceive by the last Courier that a numerous and respectable meeting of the native inhabitants was held at the Library of the Native Education Society, on Tuesday August 28th for the purpose of taking into consideration the most suitable manner of evincing the respect and gratitude entertained by them for the character of the Hon'ble the Governor; when it was resolved, that the most satisfactory and durable plan, of carrying their wishes into effect, would be to accumulate a Fund to be applied for the furtherance of the objects of the Native School Society, which owes its rise and present elevation, to the benevolent and liberal exertions of Mr. Elphinstone.—So appropriate a method, of attesting the high sense of the incalculable benefits Mr. Elphinstone has lastingly conferred on the Indian population, and the native community of this settlement, reflects the highest credit on their discernment; and will, assuredly, be appreciated by its noble founder, whose unwearied efforts have been so long devoted to this beneficial object, which in its gradual operation, will diffuse the inestimable blessings of knowledge and civilization, through the dark and superstitious regions of Asia.

A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt for some distance along the Malabar Coast about noon on Wednesday the 22nd Ultimo—At Vingorla in the Southern Concan, the atmosphere had been remarkably clear all the morning, but there the tremour of the earth was greatest.—The bungalows were shaken violently—and the inmates, afraid they would topple on their heads, rushed simultaneously into the open air—The shaking continued nearly a quarter of a minute and was accompanied by the same hollow rumbling noise, resembling thunder, that distinguished the Earthquake experienced in Cutch in 1819, which occasioned such dreadful devastation; and was felt on this Island—The Thermometer did not rise higher than 79° the whole of the day.

Notwithstanding all those indications of a favorable (i. e. a wet and gloomy monsoon) throughout the Provinces, more than once noticed by us—viz. the drenched state of the Bengal and Madras Tappals—the deluge of rain that fell here in the month of June—and the subsequent wet weather, the Deccan has as yet, we regret to learn, been visited with a few scanty showers only—The fall of rain on such elevated land is never great, yet a deficiency in the ordinary supply is attended with the same disastrous consequences as in the low Country—The subjoined extract of a letter from Poona, is we fear demonstrative of the fate of the Early Crops, though there still need be no apprehension entertained of an absolute scarcity, as it not unfrequently happens, that heavy rain falls in the Deccan so late as the month of November.

"I took a trip, lately to Fultun, about 57 miles to the South Eastward, of this place, and in that direction, the people are much distressed for want of rain—So partial has the supply been, that the Crops of Bajree &c. are decaying with drought, and the general appearance of the country resembles that of the hot season—Near and among the hills, however, vegetation is luxuriant, and the Crops abundant.

During the last four months repeated rumours have been circulated respecting the warlike preparations of that insolent and refractory chief the Raja of Kolapore—It is said that he has collected around him upwards of seven or eight thousand men, and has already committed several petty depredations both on the Honourable Company's, and the Sattara Rajah's territories. Our brave fellows are of course on the alert, and pant to get once for all fairly at him.—We are even told that the Officers of one distinguished Corps are seldom to be seen without a single stick in their hands, so eager are they to crack the crowns of the Kolaporekur's redoubted champions—but seriously speaking, it is a pity that so much forbearance has been shown to that turbulent character—The Rajah has expressed a wish it is said, to visit the celebrated temple of Dewee Bhowanee at Tooljapoor in the Nizam's territories.—If this be the case, he has of course met with a peremptory refusal.—The cause of *his* fits of devotion are now too well known to blind the Bombay Government—he became wonderfully devout last year, and over persuaded the authorities to let him go to Jeejoory a famed place of Hindoo worship near Poona, but he soon showed that his real object was to get to Poona, where his time was spent in one scene of gross debauchery, turbulence and excessive insolence—So little hope do we entertain of his ultimate reformation, as sincerely to trust he may soon swell up the full measure of his crimes, and thus draw down on his head that fearful vengeance that strikes terror into the souls of such bullies—and which seems imperatively called for.

Our readers will no doubt have remarked, on perusing the speeches of the Noble Lords in the House of Peers on the 2d May, which we gave in our Extra on Friday last, that the Ex-Ministers were compassionatly allowed to speak in defencce of their desertion withoutany attempt being made to disprove their sophistry. The Press has not been quite solenient, and as we perfectly concur in the following observations by the Morning Chronicle, we give them this conspicuous place.

Mr PEEL'S example was followed in the House of Lords, last night, by the five Noble Lords, his late colleagues—who all, by some unaccountable accident, happened at the very same nick of time, to think of throwing up their offices. We will not offend their Lordships by applying to this accidental coincidence the vulgar and odious term, combination. As the LORD CHANCELLOR observed, "the charge of conspiracy was totally unfounded; and there was not a Jury of twelve men to be found in the country, who would listen to such a charge. There was not, and there could be no evidence." His Lordship is too well versed in matters of the kind, not to know that proof is impossible; and where no proof to the contrary can be produced, a denial can never be too strong. It was the merest accident in the world that they all happened to resign at the same time; and the surprise of the dethroned Kings in *Candide*, who all happened to meet at the Carnival of Venice, when they came to find each other out, could not, we dare to say, be greater, than was that of the runaway Lords, when each found out that he was not alone in the retreat.

In short, a fugitive who, in the commencement of a battle, takes the prudent precaution of sneaking out of the way for a while, could not be more perplexed on perceiving another actuated by kindred feelings, entering his snug retreat, than each Noble Lord was on finding that the blessing of retirement had impressed itself on others as well as himself. Even Lord MELVILLE—an ardent advocate of the Catholic Claims, and who could not, therefore, had he had time to reflect, but have rejoiced beyond measure, to find that the elevation to the Premiership of one who shared his views with regard to the paramount importance of conceding the Catholic Claims and who, of course, would have been the very last man in the world to join in any conspiracy of which the object was to prevent the KING from exercising his prerogative in choosing Mr. CANNING,—even Lord MELVILLE was accidentally carried away by the whim of the moment. "For himself (said his Lordship) he declared distinctly, and on his honour, that from the hour of Lord LIVERPOOL'S illness down to the hour of his resignation, he had not had the slightest communication of any kind or description with any one of his colleagues regarding the formation of a new Administration." He denied "that he acted in concert with any of his colleagues who had retired. He had acted independently on his own account."—"In fact, it was not possible in the nature of things, that any concert or conspiracy whatever could have existed." But it so happened that though his Lordship had "the greatest esteem for the Right Hon. Gentleman who was at present at the head of his MAJESTY'S Government;" and though that Right Hon. Gentleman and himself thought alike on a question of paramount importance, and they both differed on it from Lord LIVERPOOL, yet "he certainly must say, that the change of Prime Minister from Lord LIVERPOOL to his present Right Honourable Friend at the head of the Treasury was a change for the worse;" and, therefore though he detested the idea of acting in concert or conspiracy, the moment he heard (accidentally of course) "that not only the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Home Department, but the Noble Duke at the head of the Army, the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack, and the Noble Earl presiding over the Colonial Office, had intimated their intention to retire, and not to form a part of the new Administration, he immediately, determined to follow their example, and, that, although on the question of Catholic Emancipation he pursued a different course from them." If all this is not very clear and satisfactory to our readers, we cannot help it. But we will do justice to his Lordship. Some of our readers may think his Lordship for a Scotchman, a very simple man, in running away not merely from his own principles (which were triumphant in the elevation of Mr. CANNING), but running away from office merely because certain other individuals had chosen to run away. But one small phrase escaped his Lordship, which proves that his Lordship, whatever may be the result, had the best intentions not to act foolishly. "Was it to be imperative on him to form part of an Administration, whatever opinions he might have formed of its *stability* or character?' His Lordship, it appears, after the loss of so many, judged that Mr. CANNING'S would be the weaker side; and so he thought the prudentest course would be for him to help to make it weaker. This wish to be prudent will, we trust, be yet of service to him in Scotland, were, it appears, that his desertion has been so little understood, that the Magistrates of one of the Divisions of Edinburgh (Portsburgh) even refused to drink his health. He fled only that he might return triumphant. He chose privation for a time, for the sake of the fullness to which it would lead. Had he stuck to his principles, and supported the ablest advocate of them, he might have lost place for ever; whereas, by abandoning principles and place at the same time, he might ensure a long continuance in office. His Lordship may return to Scotland when he pleases—he has fully estabished his character for a prudent Statesman, a "man of the world." It was impossible that the Government could be carried on after such a heavy loss as that of the other great seceders and himself.

The various declarations are exceedingly curious, and will be read, we have no doubt, with much interest. But before alluding more particularly to them, we must advert to the significant menaces of the LORD CHANCELLOR. You, Gentlemen, who are now in place, have chosen to agitate the Catholic Question when it suited you to do so. It is now our turn to agitate it—and though I cannot decide causes, I will try if I cannot bring you to a decision. "The Catholic Question (quoth his Lordship) was one which had now attained a degree of very great importance. Such importance, indeed, that it was not possible, according to the opinion of many Noble Lords, that the settlement of it could be longer postponed. Like them, he also had long tried to bring it to issue. He for one was satisfied that the time was come when this question should be disposed of, and he purposed to bring it to a decision. No doubt. Shall we look tamely on, while our enemy is adding to his numbers, and our ranks thinning every day, and be forced at last to fight at a disadvantage? Did not Mr. PEEL well observe, "that the Prime Minister has the disposal of all the patronage of Goverment—every place of preferment in the Church, every political office is disposed of by him;" "I myself have known of several conversions made by capital of one kind or another;" and therefore let us attack them before the capital has been extensively applied in the work of conversion. Such is the advice of that individual of whom Mr. PEEL, when mentioning him along with the Duke of WELLINGTON, rather unaccountably forgot to say that he shared his Grace's "simplicity and singleness of nature, and habitual candour & openness.". But, of course, when Mr. PEEL prints his speech, the ommission will be supplied Lord MANSFIELD was a little more explicit than this singlehearted individual; for he declared, "that on the 4th of June next, he should submit a motion to their Lordships, the object of which would be, to move their Lordships to a Resolution in favour o Catholic Emancipation, to the fullest extent to which any meaning had ever been applied to the terms; or he should move an Address, that would elicit from the KING a declaration such as it befitted a Protestant Parliament to suggest; and such as a JAMES the Second, and no other Monarch, could refuse." Vastly cunning all this, no doubt; but sweet children of turpitude," do not allow yourselves to be too much elated with the hopes held out by his Lordship. These redoubtable tactics (though we have heard that the LORD CHANCELLOR has been tasking his single heartedness with his chosen friends to contrive perplexing motions) may be combated. We are not cast down with apprehension.

The country will attach much less importance to these last speeches and testimonies, than the Noble speakers. Their opposition cannot be very formidable to the Ministry, and, indeed, they themselves seem to rest their hopes principally on the handle which the Catholic Question will give them. Even Lord MANSFIELD unwillingly betrayed his opinion of his friends, by declaring that Mr. CANNING could only have recommended to the KING to form a No-Popery Administration, that he might have the pleasure of knocking down the Ministers like so many nine-pins. But the country, which is sick of all this factious work, and which is not in a humour to be trifled with by the solemn fooleries of some of those hereditary Senators, will teach them the amount of their importance, and that ere long.

The speeches of the Ex-Ministers were, upon the whole, respectful and decorous. But Lord LONDONDERRY and his relative, Lord ELLENBOROUGH (the wise man who lately distinguished himself by advocating the shooting of innocent men, as the killing of innocent men was equally beneficial, in the way of example, with killing guilty men) did not seem to relish, that the exhibition should close in this placid way. The Marquess of LONDONDERRY began the assault. New principles, he said, had been, of late, creeping into the Cabinet. Mr. CANNING had "aimed at the subversion of all those principles which his lamented brother maintained," and he determined no longer to support Government, He, like Lord MELVILLE seemed, however, sadly at a loss with his principles, "for anxious as he was for the measure of Catholic Emancipation, yet he would prefer that Mr. PEEL, although on the principles of Catholic exclusion, was Prime Minister, than that the Prime Minister held that office, inasmuch as he preferred consistency to inconsistency, and honesty to dishonesty." After this specimen of his Lordship's principles, we may know what meaning he attaches to honesty and dishonesty. POPE says, a want of "honesty is want of sense;" but his Lordship seemed to think they might be separated, for "he hoped (he said) he was a man of sense." at which the House laughed heartily. The other Noble Lord's speech was equally abusive, and as usual, abundantly puggish. Of his sense, however, as he said nothing himself, we shall say nothing.

It does not always happen that a man finds the world of the same opinion with himself as to his importance. When coincidences of the kind do happen, however, the individual so honoured has no little reason for self-gratulation. One of these happy coincidences is exemplified in the case of Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE. Sir THOMAS took his ground as the Leader of the Opposition. In that capacity he was at once acknowledged by Mr. BROUGHAM. But before the secrets of the Opposition Counsels, which assigned to him that distinction—before the speech of Mr. BROUGHAM acknowledging it could be known—a Dublin contemporary who is extremely well acquainted not only with Irish affairs, but with the various conflicting interests, and the state of parties in this country, on which he bestows great attention, not only wishing to gratify the curiosity of his readers respecting a point as to which all are curious, but having at the same time no other resources than what were supplied by a natural sagacity acting on the knowledge above alluded to, singled out Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE as the most suitable Leader of the Opposition. *The Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday last, the Journal in question, observes; "Who will be the Leader of the New Opposition, it is difficult to say. Mr. PEEL is too high minded a man to lend himself to faction. In this dilemman we would recommend LETHBRIDGE by all means. This Honourable Gentleman represents the nonsense of the Tory Country Gentlemen. If not witty himself, he is the cause of wit in others; and though passing dull, he would produce no little amusement. But we shall not anticipate—a few days will bring this monstrous birth to light."

In one point our Dublin Contemporary, we regret to say, is wrong. "Mr. PEEL," he says, "is too highminded a man to lend himself to faction." So thought we. But alas, we must,

we fear, add this to the many other instances in which we have erred by thinking too favourably of individuals. We, like our Contemporary, drew our inferences from the character of Mr. PEEL'S mind. But man is a compound being, and the heart has sometimes as much to do with the determinations of men as the head. We could not, however, know what was pent up in the bosom of the Right Honourable Gentleman.

However, Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE yet occupies the post of honour. Last night, when Mr. HERRIES moved that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, he boldly in a speech evidently the result of much labour, though abounding with natural touches of the most felicitous kind, proposed nothing less than the stopping the supplies. Before voting the money of the people of England, Sir THOMAS thought he had a right to know all those to whom it was to be entrusted; and he was not satisfied with Mr. CANNING'S answer on Thursday night. "I confess (he said), I never heard that sort of language, used last night by the First Minister of the Crown, held before; he uttered only a single sentence, conveying, indeed, all he intended it to convey; but it could not be heard with satisfaction even by the warmest of the friends by whom he was surrounded." Some of Sir THOMAS'S friends, we suspect, would have been well pleased if Mr. CANNING had continued to utter only monosyllables throughout the evening; for, unfortunately for the thick-sculled race, Mr, CANNING'S sentences are often of a kind to be remembered at their expence. It is SWIFT, we believe, who observes, that there is always a conspiracy among the dunces against a clever man. It is curious to observe, in the late breaking up of the Cabinet, the confirmation of this observation. The really clever men in the late Cabinet (with the exception of Mr. PEEL, who, as Mr. COBBETT, in his *Register* of this day, observes, "wanted to be Minister himself, or to secure the reversion of the office" are all with Mr. CANNING. The rest hated him, because they felt that they were greatly inferior to him. They hated him for the same reason that they hate Mr. HUSKISSON, because they were awed by the ascendancy of his talents. The Sir LETHBRIDGES, the GOOCHES, the KNATCHBULLS, found themselves more at ease with the late Lord LONDONDERRY, the edge of whose wit was never turned against any one, for the best of all reasons, and who, like themselves, was the cause of abundant wit in others.

Sir THOMAS, a coincidence, which being accidental, like the Ministerial strike, is equally wonderful, joins the DAWSONS, the WINCHELSEAS, &c. in objecting to the astonishing coalition between the late Opposition and the able part of the Administration. He is quite indignant at the support of the late Opposition to Mr. CANNING'S Administration. "Great and powerful (he says) I admit that support to be, but in what way the head of the Ministry entitled himself to it has never yet been explained. If a Government is to be composed of such opposite, clashing, and inconsistent materials, on what ground can it lay claims to the Representation of the people of England?" ... It is evident," he goes on to add, "that the [illegible] of the existing Cabinet and their [illegible] scarcely a single opinion in [illegible] Mr. CAN-[illegible] than of con[illegible] some practical good[illegible] do all I would, I am bound, [illegible] till, perhaps, more extensive views may be adopted, to promote all the good which the opportunity of the passing moment affords me." The present Administration are able and enlightened men, and exercise the power entrusted to them in a manner beneficial to the nation; the men who have quitted office are neither able nor enlightened—their views are known to be narrow; and, if power were entrusted to them, they would exercise it in a manner injurious to the best interests of the nation; and can a better reason be given why a man not altogether irrational, should connect himself with the former, in order to save the country from the calamity of being governed by the latter? Theories of Government are one thing, and the practical working of any particular Government is another. If a particular Government is administered in such a manner as to promote the security, and happiness, and improvement of the people, should the Administration change its character, and aim at making the people unhappy and ignorant, these will not, if they should be driven by oppression to seek relief from organical Reform, be less fit for it on account of the previous improvement acquired under a benificent Administration. "With regard to the Catholic Question itself (says *The Dublin Evening Post*) we may venture to say, care will be taken by the Catholics *ne quid detrimenti faciat republica*. They will not play the game of their enemies. They will not enact the drama played off by the 'extreme left' in France, against the late Duke of RICHELIEU, who was at the head of a moderate Government, but who was compelled to yield to the unnatural junction with the French Ultras; the effect of which was to place the latter in power, and to oust for another generation the Liberals from office. The misconduct of the latter almost merited the punishment it received. No; the Catholics will be true to themselves. They will sacrifice no principle—they will put no right in abeyance; but they will not aid the Tories in their campaign against Mr. CANNING." This is the language of sound sense. Mr. CANNING says he will oppose Parliamentary Reform, and he will oppose the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. "I think," he says, "that the exertions, of the Legislature ought to be directed to the relief of practical, and not theoretical grievances; and that in as much as any meddling with the Test Act might go to prejudice that great question, the success of which I have most truly at heart, therefore I will oppose it." How far the grievances of which the Dissenters complain come within the description of theoretical or practical, we shall not now inquire; but most assuredly the Dissenters, though they might lose not a little by the expulsion of the present Ministers, would be less likely to gain the removal of the grievances of which they complain from men who only agitate the question from motives of faction, than from Ministers. We trust that they will not be behind the Catholics in prudence.

We have explained why Mr CANNING has entitled himself to the support of the late Opposition; but we suspect the LETHBRIDGES, the GOOCHES, the KNATCHBULLS, *et hoc genus omne*, would be a good deal puzzled to explain why they support Lord LIVERPOOL'S Administration, between which and themselves there was not the slightest agreemen as to any one point, except their agreeing to have their share in the expenditure of the public money. With respect to all the measures of practical operation, and the principles on which they were founded the GOOCHES, the LETHBRIDGES, and rest of the clodpoles, were decidedly opposed to them. They could not, indeed, vote against the measures, for very substantial reasons, but they took no pains to conceal their hostility. They showed that they felt uneasy, like other owls, at the light which broke in on them.

It is truly ludicrous to hear Sir THOMAS droning out his pity for the Catholics, *à la* ELLENBOROUGH and DAWSON. "What must the people of Ireland think of their present abandoned condition?" This is rather too much!

Not altogether at ease with respect to his numbers, Sir THOMAS, with true Electioneering tact, calls out, though we are rather low on the poll to-day, you will will see what forces we shall be able to bring up in a day or two. Do not be Discouraged at the sorry appearance we cut to-day. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. PEEL) is alone a host; he will draw over others to a certainty. "I feel (says Sir THOMAS) that there are others who will soon take their proper station, and oppose any Administration which shall not act on the principles of the Constitution, and that these Benches will ere long be filled [illegible] those who have the talent and ability be[illegible] cause which they support." [illegible] guage; but rists and p[illegible]

Is this Mr. PEEL'S [illegible] to infer from this that the Mr. PEEL, [illegible] all matters of foreign and domestic policy, with the exception of the Catholic Question, was of one opinion with Mr. CANNING, has gone fairly over to the GOOCHES and LETHBRIDGES? Well, this, would be crowning his reputation!

It is amusing to observe the eagerness of the old Tories to make a catspaw, as it were, of the people, when they are no longer in the possession of power, and when they deem the aid of the people necessary to make up for their own insignificance. When backed by the Crown and its patronage, and they could command majorities in the two Houses, then who so lordly as they, who so indifferent to popular clamour? Now, however, the clamour of the merest rabble would be the sweetest music to their ear. They are absolutely seditious in their language. In the House of Commons last night, the exhibition of the gentry in question was truly ludicrous. The people of every country, our own not excepted, have, no doubt a fair proportion of persons who, as far as mind is concerned, possess some of the attributes commonly attributed to the ass; but we would fain hope that in this country there are not many persons so very long-eared as to be the dupes of those who so condescendingly invite them to bray for them at this time. Come, says the Marquess of TAVISTOCK, come, my hearty fellows, lend us the use of your throats a little, that we may frighten the KING & that fellow CANNING *(sotto voce)*, & when our turn is served you may go be ———. This is a fair idiomatical translation of his Lordship's invitation. "He entreated the country to come forward in a manner so decisive as to throw the question of Emancipation for ever out of the doors of Parliament. Though a humble individual, he trusted his voice would be heard and his call obeyed." No, Lord CHANDOS, the public understand your humility—itis all assumed—after using the poor people for your purposes, you would re-assume all the strut of a Turkey-cock. Several Members spoke in the same tone.

Mr. BRIGHT was quite in ecstacy at the idea, that the only able and eloquent advocate of the Protestant cause was now fairly out of place, "free from the thraldom of office," as he phrased it, which would enable him to devote himself, heart and soul, to the No-Popery War. We know not what Mr. PEEL will say to this somewhat awkward compliment; but we know what Sir THOMAS LETHCRIDGE must feel, to whom the Hon. Member for Bristol is guilty of something like injustice, in making nothing of his talents and zeal in the same cause, and forgetting that he is the *Coryphæus* of the Opposition. We dare to say Mr. PEEL curses his stars often enough, for his unlucky choice of the principle which threw him among a set of persons whom he cannot leave, and whom he can turn to no account. Notwithstanding his subdued tone on Tuesday night, he must have been a sorry hearer and observer, indeed, who could be at a loss, with respect to the Right Honourable Gentleman! There are volcanoes covered with snow, through the openings in which the internal fire is occasionally to be discovered. Mr. BRIGHT may depend on it, that Mr. PEEL is by no means so well satisfied with his situation. as he (Mr. BRIGHT) is that he is in it. He was as candid as *Joseph Surface*—he did not wish to be Premier himself—he would have been satisfied with Earl BATHURST, or the Duke of WELLINGTON, with any No-Popery man, which would leave matters as before, with this slight difference—that Mr. CANNING would have been sealing the sentence of his perpetual exclusion from office, and Mr. PEEL, being on the right side, might, in a few years, have been able to relieve Earl BATHURST of his fatiguing situation. It was all very fair—very candid; and Mr. PEEL, who is an able man—one of those, who, to use the vulgar adage, will not sell his hen on a rainy day, proved abundantly his single-heartedness and his straight-forwardness. He loves Mr. CANNING with the love of a brother; and he would have proved it, but for Mr. CANNING'S want of docility and the unfortunate want of ability of his own party. It was the object of the late CHANCELLOR to surround himself always, as much as possible, with men of slender talents, that he might have no rivals; but the dilemma in which poor Mr. PEEL has been placed, proves that it is not well for able men to be surrounded only with imbeciles.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. Thos. Stewart.
Cadet J. M. B. Turner, Engrs.
Cadet A. M. Haselwood, Infantry.
[illegible] Westbrook, Infy.
Asst. Surg[illegible]
Ens. Ths. Dickinson,
DEPARTURES.—Lt. G. A. H[illegible]
Asst. Surgn Chs. Lush,
Lt. Col. L. G. Russell, H. B. Arty.
Lt. J. Cooper, 7th Regt.
Asst. Surgn A. MacKell,
Asst. Surgn Geo. Smith, 31st Bn. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 29th Ship Competitor, (Free Trader), James Jackson, Com. from London, 14th Feb. Cork 9th March, Colombo 14th July.

30th Arab Ship Darria Beggy, Syed Abdull Ryman, Nacqudah from Judda, and Mocha in 25 Days.

31st Arab Brig Futtay Salam, Syed Husson, Nacqudah from Mocha 16th Aug.

Do. Ship Dublin, Wm. Stewart. Com. from Liverpool 11th May.

Sept. 1st Ship Clairmont, James Honner, Com from Greenock 15th April touched at Bahia in Brazil.

Do. Ship Mary, (Free Trader), Wm. Beachcroft, Com. from London, Portsmouth 5th April Madeira 1st May, Mauritius 10th Aug.

2d Grab Seaton Mahomud, Arab Nacqudah from Mocha.

Passengers.—per Competitor.—Dr. Wood, Dr. Stewart.

Per Mary—Mrs. Carr. Miss Smith, Dr. Bertram, Cadets Messrs. Amiel, Jessop, Edmonds, and Donaldson.

DEPARTURES.—August 28th French Ship Le Coromandel, J. Labal Com. to Madras and Calcutta.

29th Ship Jehanghier, Peter Roy, Com. to Bengal.

Sept. 2d The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. C. B. Brucks, Com. to the Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, Com. to Madras and Bengal.

Passengers by Asia Felix.—Mrs. Jellicoe, Capt. Maclean H. M. 13th Drags. Children Geo. and James Taylor.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Esther, for London.
Palambam, for Greenock.
John Biggar, for Bengal.
Wootmany, for Penang.
Rustrovie, for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS August 12.—The English Ship Ospray, Captain A. Mc'Gil, from London, 9th April.

—The English Ship Belzoni, Captain A. Talbert, from London, 17th March and St. Jago, Cape Verds, 1st May.

—The English Ship Cambridge, Captain Barber, from Penang 19th July.

—The English Ship Ann, Captain M'Adler, from Isle of France 26 June, Bourbon, 8th July.

—The French Ship L. Edmond, Captain E. Bessil, from Bourbon 24th June, and Madras 1st August.

August 13.—Ship Protector, G. Waugh, from London 4th April, St. Jago, Madras, and Masulipatam 5th August.

—Ship Milford, T. J. Jackson, from Bombay 26th July.

August 14.—The English Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Geary, from London 17th January.

—The English Brig Jessey, Captain T. Boag from Rangoon 2d August.

Passengers per Ospray, from London:—Miss Agnes Mc Nair; John Kerr Haldane, Esq.

Per Belzoni, from London:—Mrs. Sarah Morgan; Miss Ann O'Duff; Assistant Surgeon, T. T. Morgan; Messrs. William Carnegie, W. M. Maule, A. Cowper, and Robert Morrison, Cadets.

Per Cambridge, from Penang:—Mrs. Louis and Child; Mrs Ogilvie; Mrs. Keating; J. Louis. Esq. Civil Service; Captain Mackworth, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Madras; Lieutenant Twiney, Commanding the Detachment; Mr. Sutherland.

Per French Ship L. Edmond:—Messrs. James Petty and James Mackay.

Per Protector from London:—Mrs Whiteford; Matilda Whiteford; Captain Whiteford; J. Erskine, Esq. and J. Rankes, Esq Writers; Messrs Z. Mullock, J. Brind, R, Waller, and H. Wilford, Cadets; Assistant Surgeons D. Gullon and A. Wilson; Messrs. J. Meyer, H. Frederick and Barlow, Merchants; Mr. C. Turner, Veterinary Surgeon; Mrs. J. Jackson, and Miss E. Vincent.

From Madras:—Mr. J. Chapman, 13th Light Dragoons; Mr. R Battersly, H. M. 14th Foot; Mr. George Smyth, H. M. 44th Foot; Mr. Ainship Roche, H. M. 3d Buffs and Miss Wilson.

The Lady East, for Madras and Calcutta, had put into Lisbon, in distress.

The H. C. Ships Repulse and Herefordshire arrived at Penang after a run of seven days from the Pilot.

DEPARTURES August 11.—Ship Cygnet, James Stephen, for Batavia.

—Brig McCauly, J. Aiken, for Madras.

August 12.—Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Rangoon.

August 13.—Ship Vesper, W. Wyllie, for London.

—Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles, for Isle of France.

The Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, for Rangoon is expected to sail immediately.

The Resolution gone to sea on the 10th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
AUGUST 12, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Cambridge, Protector Ospray, Milford. and Edmond, (French) passed up.

NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C. Ships Inglis and Scaleby Castle.

BELOW SAUGOR:—H. C. Ships Windsor and Vansittart bound remain.

August.

Passengers per Minerva:—Mrs. [illegible] Catherine Inglis, Mrs. Mary Anne Boilean, Mrs. Anne Roy, Miss Eliza Macleod; Miss Penelope Macleod, Miss Caroline Dalrymple, Miss Frances A. Dampier, Miss Elizabeth S. Smith Miss Vittoria Campbell, Miss Margaret Sterling, Miss Charlotte Sterling, Miss Charlotte Becher, Miss Louisa Becher, Miss Harriet Jane Becher, Miss Margaret Martin, Miss Caroline Anderson; Sydenham Charles Clarke, Esq, H. C. Ludlow, Esq., M. D., Cornet French, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, Captain A. Inglis, 48th Regt. M. N. I., Lieutenant A. R. Taylor, 4th Regt. L. C. Lieutenant J. C. Tudor, 46th Bengal N. I., Messrs. James R. Starke, Robert Younghusband, Henry Maughan, W. B. Littlehales, Arthur J. Moore, William Drew, John Godfrey, Archibald Kennedy, Kenneth J. White, Martin J. White, David T. Pollock, Charles Lattray, and Peter V. V de Bruyn, Cadets, Mr. Wm. Moran and Mr. Samuel S. Rice, Free Merchants, Mr. James, H. Sauders and Mr. William Fowlis Free Mariners.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 15.—Ship Abgarris, W. Smith [illegible] Eskapilly and Calcutta

—18th Ship Alexander, McDonald, for Coveloug.

—Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, for Ahmerst.

—22nd Ship Simpson, W. Black, for Calcutta.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Vessels in the Roads, 22d August.

H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
Ship Gunjave, Captain J. Taylor.
Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton.
Ship Coldstream, Captain G. Stephens.
Ship L'Europe, Captain Ferou.
Brig Grecian, Captain A. Smith.
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Rail.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Monday 27th ultimo, in the Fort, the Lady of Luis F. da Silva, Esq. daughter of Sir Roger De Faria, of a Daughter.

DEATH—At Malligaum, on the 20th Instant of jungle fever, Lieutenant J. Peck, 21st Regiment N. I. and Adjutant of the Bheel Corps Candeish.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 9th August, at St. John's Cathedral. by the Reverend C. W. Craufurd, Thomas Couchman, Esq. Indigo Planter, Meerut, to Miss Elizabeth Graham Roby, eldest Daughter of the late Captain F. Roby, of the Royal Navy.

BIRTHS.—At Kidderpore, on the 9th August, the Lady of W. H. L. Hind, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, at the Old Church, on the 10th August, the Lady of the Reverend Francis Goode, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 10th August, Mrs. F. G. Stacy, of a son.

At Burdwan, on the 11th August, the Lady of David Scott. Esq. Junior, of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th August, the Lady of Mr. Charles Warden, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 12th August, Mrs. M. Paul, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 12th August, the Lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 6th August, George Sleigh Bishop, Son of Lieutenant George Thomas Bishop, 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 1 year.

At Calcutta, on the 8th August, after a severe illness, Mrs. Hossanna M. S. Shakur, the Wife of Mirza Stephen Shakur, Esq aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, Mr. James Burt, Son of the late Dr. Adam Burt, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, James William Heritage, Son of Mr. John M. Heritage, of the Honourable Company's Marine, aged 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 11th August, Michael Cox Redcliffe, Esq. aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 4th Instant, the Lady of J. Hornsby, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter,

At Bellary, on the 8th instant, the Wife of Hospital Serjeant Edmond Burke, H. M. 41st Regiment, of a Son.

At Mangalore, on the 8th and 9th instant, the Lady of J. Babington, Esq. of the Civil Service, of Twin Sons; the last still-born.

At Trichinopoly, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant M'Neill, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Southern Division, of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 12th instant, the Lady of John Hay, Esq. Superintending Surgeon in the Ceded Districts, of a Son.

On the 14th instant, the Lady of Joseph Hainbridge, Esq. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Sunday, the 19th instant, the Lady of George Moore, Esq. of the H. C.'s Madras Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.—In Moalmein, on Wednesday the 9th May, after a lingering illness of one month, of Bowel complaint, Mr. J. C. Armstrong, aged 24 years.

At Ellichpoor, on the 4th August, Captain Mathew Young, of H. M. 30th Regiment.

At Cannanore, on the night of the 9th instant, Eliza, the Wife of Mr. C. R. Mahon, Assistant Surveyor.

At Mangalore, on the 9th instant, Jane the wife of John Babington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At the Presidency, on Tuesday the 21st Instant, Lieutenant Colonel Read, Deputy Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.—The Lady of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Edward Barnes, of a Son.

Madras.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, August 22.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....27½ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....25½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....½ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2½ *Discount*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.

FORT ST. GEORGE, August 17, 1827.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint W. E. Underwood, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Collecter, and Assistant Magistrate of Guntoor.

Govt. Gazette Aug. 23.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Calcutta, AUGUST 9, 1827.	SELL.
Prem. 26	0 Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.	25 0 Prem.
Disct. 0	4 Old 5 per Cent. Loan,.....	0 8 Disct.
Par.....	New 5 per Cent. Loan.	0 3 Ditto

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELLS
1s. 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1	1s. 11½
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 86.	
	On ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupee.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	5	0 } Per Ct.
Ditto on Private Bills.....	7	0 } Per Ct.
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	0 } Per Ct.

BANK SHARES.—Prem. Buy 5300 Sell 5200.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
5,200	Bank of Bengal Share.....	5,0 00

SECOND
LOTTERY
FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Eighth Day's Drawing; Thursday, August 9th 1827.

PRIZES.

No 5242 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 4693 5108 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 4043 3279 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 4461 4909 2262 3168 4463 3256 3312 3260 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Ninth Day's Drawing; Saturday, August 11th 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 5353 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1226 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 8645 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5407 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3769 4752 5807 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 301 678 1781 3177 3340 3616 4156 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Tenth Day's Drawing; Tuesday, August 14th 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 5191 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 807 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1331 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 171 5034 5433 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2565 3682 2616 2796 3399 5597 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 8 4970 2256 2098 5158 3489 4506 3810 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

☞ The Eleventh Day's Drawing will take place on Thursday the 16th August.

South Africa.

THOMPSON'S TRAVELS—A work just published, is full of singular adventures; and though it has no pretensions to eloquent description, it is nevertheless amusing. As Mr. Thompson with his Hottentot boy was proceeding across the desert, he met with the following adventure:

"We proceeded on our course, over extensive plains, sprinkled with numerous herds of game—quaghas, elands, gnoos, koodoos, hartebaests, gemsbocks, and smaller antelopes, the movements of which helped to relieve our lonely journey. The gnoo here was of a larger size, and apparently different from that on the other side of the Cradock; being of a dark blue colour, and having a black bushy tail, instead of a white one. I observed also two sorts of hartebaests. As we travelled along, I observed my Hottentot continually looking out for the *spoor* (track) of human feet, being exceedingly anxious to get into some kraal before night; but the only tracks he could discover were those of the wild animals abovementioned, and of their pursuer, the lion. The foot-prints of the latter were so frequent and so fresh, that it was evident these tyrants of the desert were numerous and near to us. Frederick also remarked to me, that wherever such numbers of the large game were to be seen, we might be certain lions were not far distant. The numerous skeletons of animals scattered over the plain, presented sufficient proofs of the justness of our apprehensions and these were soon confirmed by ocular evidence. We were jogging pensively along, the Hottentot with two horses, about ten yards before me, I following with the other two. Frederick was nodding on his saddle, having slept little, I believe, the preceding night. In this posture, happening to cast my eyes on one side, I beheld, with consternation, two monstrous lions, reclining under a mimosa bush, within fifteen yards of our path. They were reclining lazily on the ground, with half-opened jaws, showing their terrific fangs. I saw our danger and was aware, that no effort could save us, if these savage beasts, should be tempted to make a spring. I collected myself, therefore, and moved on in silence, while Frederick, without perceiving them, rode quietly past. I followed him exactly at the same pace, keeping my eyes fixed upon the glaring monsters, who remained perfectly still. When we had got about seventy or eighty yards from them, I rode gently up to Frederick, and, desiring him to look over his shoulder, showed him the lions. But such a face of terror I never beheld, as he exhibited, on perceiving the danger we had so narrowly escaped. He was astonished, too, that he had not previously observed them, being, like most of his countrymen, very quick sighted. He said however, that I had acted very properly, in not speaking or evincing the least alarm, while passing the lions; for, if I had, they would probably not have let us pass so quietly. Most likely, however, we owed our safety to their hunger being satiated, for they appeared to have been just devouring some animal they had killed, a quaggha, as it seemed to me, from the hurried glance I had in passing."

Singular Adventure.—Poor Gert Schepers, a boor of the Cradock district, northward from the Cape of Good Hope, was out hunting in company with a neighbour—whose name, as he is yet alive, and has perhaps been sufficiently punished, I shall not make more notorious. Coming to a fountain, surrounded, as is common, with tall reeds and rushes, Gert handed his gun to his comrade, and alighted to search for water. But he no sooner approached the fountain, than an enormous lion started up close to his side, and seized him by the left arm. The man, though taken by surprise, stood stock still without struggling, aware that the least attempt to escape would insure his instant destruction. The animal also remained motionless, holding fast the boor's arm in his fangs, but without biting it severely,—and shutting his eyes at the same time, as if he could not withstand the countenance of his victim. As they stood in this position Gert, collecting his presence of mind, began to beckon to his comrade to advance and shoot the lion in the forehead. This might have been actually effected, as the animal not only continued still with closed eyes, but Gert's body concealed from his notice any object advancing in front of him. But the fellow was a vile poltroon, and in place of complying with his friend's directions, or making any other attempt to save him he began cautiously to retreat to the top of a neighbouring rock. Gert continued earnestly to beckon for assistance for a long time, the lion continuing perfectly quiet; and the lionhunters affirm, that if he had but persevered a little longer, the animal would have at length relaxed his hold, and left him uninjured. Such cases, at least, they maintain, have occasionally occurred. But Gert, indignant at the pusillanimity of his comrade, and losing patience with the lion, at last drew his knife, (a weapon which every back-country colonist wears sheathed at his side,) and with the utmost force of his right arm, plunged it into the animal's breast. The thrust was a deadly one, for Gert was a bold and powerful man; but it did not prove effectual in time to save his own life; for the enraged savage, striving to grapple with him, and held at arm's length by the utmost efforts of Gert's strength and desperation, so dreadfully lacerated the breast and arms of the unfortunate man with his talons, that his bare bones were laid open. The lion fell at last from loss of blood, and Gert fell along with him. The cowardly companion, who had witnessed this fearful struggle from the rock, now, however, took courage to advance, and succeeded in carrying his mangled friend to the nearest house, where such surgical aid as the neighbours could give was immediately but vainly applied. Poor Gert expired on the third day after, of a locked jaw.

ALGOA BAY
PORT ELIZABETH.

The anchorage ground at Algoa Bay is formed of a strong clay. Strangers bound to the Bay are not to look to the summit of the hill for signals, but to the Resident's house at the bottom, where there is a flag-staff erected; and the only necessary mark for their anchorage, is, to keep the Resident's house bearing due west, and then to take the distance of their anchorage from the shore, according to the depth of water required for their tonnage; those of the largest burthen need not, however, anchor at a greater distance than one mile from the beach.

It is strongly recommended that any ship coming here should be provided with Marryatt's Code of Signals, as these are constantly used at the Resident's flag-staff.

The Bay is spacious, and a vessel, if anchored at a proper distance can, at all times, beat out, against any wind; there is also a good anchorage behind the S. Croix Islands, which they can always reach.

The coast around, from the landing-place to Cape Padroose, is bold: in coming in from the westward, vessels should give the rocky point a wide birth; they can, however, pass with safety between the Roman Rock, and Rocky Point. It is to be observed that when a white flag is hoisted at the signal staff at the Resident's house, no boat should attempt landing, the surf being then bad; and it is strongly recommended that boats belonging to ships (strangers) should never attempt to come on shore, until the government boat goes off, or under a warp line; the danger to be apprehended from so doing is not so much from the surf as from a strong current which runs close in upon the beach from south, to north, when the helm, from the velocity with which the current drives the boat, has no command over her. Whale boats, however, can go in and out at all times, as the steer oar has a perfect command over them. On an average boats can land cargo on the beach nine day sout of ten.

Vessels of any burden can, at all times, be supplied with abundance of water, and fresh stock of every description, at a much more moderate rate than in Table Bay. This place is also particularly healthy: convalescents from India, who have spent months in Cape Town, for the benefit of their health, have often experienced the superiority of this place, as they have not been here for many weeks before they have been perfectly recovered.

The following are the average prices of fresh provisions supplied to ships:—Bullocks, six or seven hundred weight, 30 rix dollars; sheep, fifty to sixty pounds, 3½ to 4 dollars; geese, 3 to 4 dollars; fowls, 6 dollars per dozen; ducks, 20 dollars per dozen; wood and watering, moderate.

High water, at full and change, 12 hours. Rise six feet.

An agreement should be entered into with the boatmen for the conveyance on board of the stock and other necessaries, otherwise their charges are exorbitant.

The following privilege has been recently granted to Port Elizabeth, by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, under date of July 26, 1826.

"All vessels are permitted to enter into, and clear out from Port Elizabeth, and to land thereat, or embark therefrom, all goods, wares, or merchandise, which may be legally imported into or exported from this colony."

The prosperity of the Cape of Good Hope, under the Dutch, arose principally from the advantages which its anchorages offered to ships trading to the East; and as the harbour of Port Elizabeth is really superior to either Table or Simon's Bay, the British settlers, from their peculiarly advantageous situation here, have strong reasons to hope for progressive improvement in their prospects and condition.

The homeward-bound Indiamen usually make this part of the coast in the first instance; and as adverse north-west winds prevail during fourfifths of the year, it is obvious that East India Captains, when they are informed of the accommodation which Port Elizabeth offers, will judge that it is preferable to turn into the smooth water of Algoa Bay, rather than fruitlessly to endeavour, at the expense of sails and rigging, to urge on their way to the westward. Our coasters never leave this port until a south-easterly wind springs up, which enables a vessel to reach St. Helena in 15 days; whilst, on the contrary, many vessels have severely suffered, by persevering in their efforts to round the Cape when opposed by winds and currents, and have succeeded with difficulty, after many days exposure to the roughest sea in the world.

The advantages of this port are becoming gradually known, as several ships have already made a second visit to it, on their return voyages from India. Indeed when it is known that oxen can be delivered for one penny English per pound, and that the beef may vie with that of Ireland, it may reasonably be expected

that it will be still more frequented for stock; and that settlers of capital will be attracted to the spot, as colonists, to improve still further the resources of the country.

The temperature of the climate at Algoa Bay is twelve degrees cooler than that of Cape Town; and the winters are almost uniformly of the same description as the delightful weather which characterizes May and June in England. Rain falls in every month of the year. In some for six or seven; in others for one or two only.

The contiguity of the frontiers supplies an inexhaustible source of commercial prosperity. The interior is hardly approached, and yet the merest trifles have been exchanged with the Natives, during the last years for an amount of ivory and hides, which, if mentioned, would be thought incredible. It is reported that 100,000 lbs. of ivory and 300,000 hides have passed through Graham's Town from the weekly Caffer fairs, during the last 12 months only.

Agriculture and horticulture are, at present, greatly neglected. The chief produce is barley; the wheat crops having failed; but, by the introduction of scientific men, and the expected botanical establishments of Government, it is thought there are few articles which may not be hereafter successfully cultivated.

The latitude of the anchorage at Port Elizabeth and Table Bay being the same, to a minute, great accuracy of reckoning is necessary on the part of the coasters bound to Algoa Bay, from the westward, to avoid errors in their calculation of the longitude; for, should a vessel overshoot the port, she may remain many days exposed to an overwhelming sea; and, if she lies-to for the night, she may be carried away by the uncertain currents to a considerable distance from her place of destination. Some efforts, therefore, should be made to induce the Government to authorize a light-house to be placed on Cape Recife. So impressed are the Captains of the coasters with the importance of the measure, that one of them offered to build a small light-house at his own expense, provided the Government would keep it in condition afterwards. The immediate neighbourhood of the whale fishery would ensure a constant supply of oil at a cheap rate, and a very trifling charge on the vessels *benefited* by the measure, would be more than adequate to the support of the establishmen; but nothing has yet been determined on this subject.

As it is expected that the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape will fix his abode among the settlers at Algoa Bay for a short period, they are all looking *forward*, to the leasure and advantage of his arrival among them; and think that his report will be likely to establish the fact that his country man now in want of employment at home, would find, in South Africa, an excellent and congenial climate, and a country capable of furnishing to its inhabitants not only the necessaries of life, but most of its luxuries.

English News.

LONDON.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

The Irish Catholics do not seem inclined to take the advice of Mr. GEORGE DAWSON. How very odd!

In the Catholic Association of Dublin, on Saturday last, it was moved by DANIEL O'CONNEL, Esq., seconded by THOS. WYSE, Esq., and resolved—"That, desirous to evince the anxiety of the Catholics of Ireland "to conciliate their enemies, and to exhibit "their confidence in their friends, and animated with the hope of a reciprocity of generous feeling on the part of others, this Association do adjourn for six weeks."

Mr. CANNING last night gave notice of a motion for the appointment, in the next Session, of a committee for the revision of the state of the finances. This announcement was received with great approbation. The revenue was, he stated, gradually, though slowly, recovering from its depression.

If the Prime Minister apply to the reduction of the expenditure that vigour which he has displayed in the departments of the government which have been hitherto under his special guidance; if he, in fact, imitate Mr. PITT (not in the extravagances into which a war drove him, but) in that policy which he applied to a time similar to the present, he will have claims which no one before him has possessed to public gratitude—claims, too, which we have no doubt the country will liberally satisfy.

To the comparisons made by the present Marquis of LONDONDERRY between the Administration of his late brother and that of Mr. CANNING, the following would be the best answer, if it followed on one of the Marquis's exhibitions of his wisdom, temper, and skill:—"Under the Administration of Mr. CANNING, "the man whom you have seen and heard was "not sent, to represent the Majesty of England "by his dignity, and protect its interests by his "intelligence, at one of the first Courts of Eu"rope."

The motion of General GASCOIGNE, for a Committee on the state of the Shipping Interest—which it was anticipated would be taken advantage of by the New Opposition to try their strength, was negatived last night without a division. Never was there a cause more satisfactorily put out of court; never was there a more complete triumph of a man of sense and knowledge over ignorant and idle clamourers and detractors.

We do not refer so much to Shipowners themselves, as to others who have raised a general accusation against Mr. HUSKISSON, of rash theorizing. The superiority of Mr. HUSKISSON is neither in the novelty nor in the caution of his theoretical opinions—for they appear to be pretty much the same on questions of trade as those of the majority of enlightened merchants, and, indeed of reflecting men—but in the great extent of his practical knowledge, of which his speech last night was a splendid display. Those who have pretended to form something like a party in the State—who have set themselves against those measures of which they have (unjustly) given Mr. HUSKISSON the exclusive credit, and have not been remiss in indirect attacks on his character and motives, must now confess themselves to have been entirely mistaken, or they are proved, by their silence yesterday, to be the *veriest set of blockheads* who ever disgraced the name of politicians in a commonwealth!!

Where was the practical knowledge of Mr. W. YATES PEEL, who was so horrified the other night at the notion of theorists like Mr. HUSKISSON being in possession of power? Why did he not set right the theoretical generaliti of the President of the Board of Trade, by an elaborate statement of facts? Where was the conservative vocie—the accurate knowledge, of a LETHBRIDGE? Why was the great DAWSON silent?

We recommend those who take an interest in the question, to read the debate, the matter and the extent of which prevent us from adding any remarks of our own. We think the shipowners must be convinced by plain and undeniable facts, that though they are suffering, their suffering cannot fairly be ascribed to the reciprocity treaties, and that at any rate it would not be likely to be removed by attempting to bully other nations, or by throwing up, by way of experiment, an export trade of seven millions a year. (By the way, the people who recommend this notable expedient also charge Mr. HUSKISSON with being an experimentalist.)

We confess we retain some doubts on the question whether the sugar colonies need have been opened to other powers, or whether the East India trade should be continued open. We think Mr. HUSKISSON overrates the difficulty of making the latter a close trade. It is true that other nations have settlements in India, even on the Ganges; but we have the complete dominion of all the rich and populous part of Hindostan; and if we could not altogether prevent smuggling from these petty settlements, we could at least make it very unprofitable for smuggling foreigners to enter into a competition with open British traders. The West and East India trades have, however, nothing to do with the present depression of the shipping interest. In one no change has been made—in the other the changes have not come in to practical effect.

"CITY, *two o'Clock*.—The statement of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER last night as to the Finances—the improvement of the state of the country—and the junction of several Members, of great influence to the cause of the new Minister, had an extraordinary effect on the Funds this morning. Consols, which left off last night at 82⅛, opened, in a state of extreme fluctuation, at 82½ to 82¼; since then the market has become settled, and a progressive rise to 83⅛ has taken place. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are also a shade higher.

"In the Foreign Stocks there have been few transactions, owing to the bustle in Consols, and the consequent rush of the speculators into that market. Colombian are 33¾; Mexican, 69, sellers; Portuguese, 78. In the other Stocks, scarcely any alteration.

"*Quarter past Two o'Clock*.—Consols. 82⅞ buyers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 3.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

General GASCOYNE rose to bring forward his motion in regard to the Shipping Interests; but was interrupted by several Gentlemen, which created considerable confusion.

Mr. GEORGE DAWSON rose, from the Opposition bench, and order having been restored, he observed, that he had been for some time in anxious hopes of seeing the First Minister of the Crown in his place, that he might put to him a question of some importance. He did not wish to interfere with the convenience of the Right Hon. Gentleman, but at this hour he thought that even the First Minister of the Crown might favour the House with his presence.

Mr. HUSKISSON remarked, that he had not had an opportunity of seeing his Right Hon. Friend to-day. If the Hon. Gentleman had apprised the Chancellor of the Exchequer of his intention, no doubt he would have been present [much cheering]. Whatever might be the inconvenience, as far as respected other branches of the public service, the Right Hon. Gentleman would certainly have been in his place, had he known that it was intended to put a question to him.

Mr. G. DAWSON added, that before the ballot he had given all the notice he could of his intention, by stating it to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Huskission). He did not think that there was any fair ground to complain of him (Mr. G. Dawson) for a want of courtesy in this particular.

Mr. HUSKISSON had not meant to complain of the course taken by the Honourable Gentleman. When he (Mr. Huskisson) entered the House, he had certainly been informed that the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Dawson) meant to put a question to the Exchequer, but he (Mr. Huskisson) did not think he was thereby called upon to send to his Right Hon. Friend.

General GASCOYNE again rose, and many Members required him to proceed with his Motion, but the Gallant General said that he would defer it for five minutes. He had scarcely resumed his seat when Mr. Canning entered the House, and took his place.

Mr. G. DAWSON: I wish to ascertain from the Right Hon. Gentlemen, the first Minister of the Crown, whether any arrangements have been made, or are in contemplation, for filling up the vacant offices of Master of the Mint, Judge Advocate General, and Surveyor-General?

Mr. CANNING (in a very emphatic tone): "Yes!" [loud and reiterated cheering from all sides].

Mr. G. DAWSON: I confess myself at a loss to understand the meaning of those cheers [laughter, and hear, hear!]; but in order to bring the matter to a crisis, I take this opportunity of stating, that I intend to conclude by making a motion, and that motion will be for an Address to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to order a copy of the appointment of the Judge Martial and Advocate-General to be laid upon the table. I shall make this motion, for the purpose of introducing it by some few observations. After so long a delay, it would have been desirable that the House should know who are the Gentlemen in contemplation to fill up the important offices I have mentioned. We have no information whatever on the subject, and report having been busy, it has gone abroad, as one rumour among many, that the vacancies are to be supplied by Gentlemen who have lately coalesced with his Majesty's present Ministers. If this report be correct, it will form the last act of that political farce which the Right Honourable Gentleman has been performing for the last three weeks with such varying success. There is one curious incident in this farce to which he would beg leave to advert. I heard the other night in this House, from the Right Honourable Gentleman himself, that he received six of the resignations of the late Ministers in the closet of his Sovereign. Now, in another place, I heard four of these late Ministers declare, that their resignations were sent in, in time for the Right Honourable Gentleman to have received them at the Foreign Office. The Right Honourable Gentleman, however, asserts—and I am bound to believe him—that he received these resignations in the Royal Closet. It does appear to me an extraordinary circumstance, that as four of these resignations were sent in so early, I believe, as 8 o'clock in the morning of the day when the Right Hon. Gentleman received his appointment, and two of them the night before, that they did not reach the Right Hon. Gentleman until he entered the King's Closet. To a man of common understanding it will appear that this must have been done for some purpose. If they were, in fact, received in due time at the Foreign Office, and sent to the Royal Closet by the Right Hon. Gentleman, it is not difficult to draw an inference from the fact. The only inference is, that it was calculated and intended to make an impression on the Royal mind that these individuals had entered into a faction, or what has been called a cabal, in order to prevent his Majesty from having the benefit of their services. If such were the impression—and I know not whether it was or was not—it is another curious circumstance, or rather an extraordinary coincidence, that the same impression should have been made upon the public mind by the public Press. Were the Secretary for the Admiralty present, I would not ask him if he had any thing to do with it, nor will I inquire of the Hon. Member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham) whether he had any hand in it [laughter and cheers]. It is immaterial for me to know how this impression was produced: the naked fact is, that it was produced in the Royal mind, and on the public mind at the same time, and it forms a curious coincidence. I should like, I own, to hear some satisfactory explanation of the circumstance. But curious coincidences do not end here, and I now come to the immediate subject of my observations. It has been stated publicly, that these vacant places are either to be immediately filled by Members now supporting his Majesty's Government who have hitherto opposed their measures, or that a provisional arrangement is to be made, and that the places are to be kept open for future accessions, whenever it may please these squeamish Gentlemen to accept office, and the Right Hon. Gentleman to bestow it [hear, hear!]. It certainly does appear extraordinary, that this accession of strength to the Right Hon. Gentleman should be acquired at this particular moment, when these valuable situations are to be supplied [hear. hear!]. It was stated the other night by the Hon. Member for Winchelsea, in a bold and manly tone, that he had long acquiesced in the views of the Right Hon. Gentleman—that they had, in fact, no subjects of difference—and that they agreed upon all points of foreign policy and internal regulation. I have no means of knowing how far he has really concurred with the First Minister of the Crown upon these points; I have no means of getting at secret opinions, and can merely judge from the recorded debates and proceedings of this House. From these sources only can I learn the sentiments of all the Honourable Gentlemen who were lately styled the Opposition, and who have so suddenly become the adherents of the King's Minister [cheers]. For the last five years, during which the Right Honourable Gentleman has been the Leader of this House, or Secretary for Foreign Affairs, if I refer to the Parliamentary Debates, and other authorities of the kind—I perceive, that far from there being any approximation of sentiment, on every subject but Catholic Emancipation, the votes of these Honourable Gentlemen have been in the direct negative [hear, hear, hear!]. Since the declaration of the Honourable Member for Winchelsea the other night, I have taken the trouble to go over the proceedings of the House since 1822, when the Right Honourable Gentleman became its leader, and I find that there have been about 94 or 95 divisions. The names of the Members voting on each have been regularly recorded and published to the world. Among them I see the name of the Right Honourable Gentleman, the Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), whom report designates as the future Master of the Mint, no less than forty-nine times in opposition to the present head of his Majesty's Government [hear, hear!]. The name of the Honourable Member for Winchelsea occurs fifty times; pretty good evidence of his constant attendance to resist the measures of Ministers [hear, hear!]. The Honourable Member for Wareham (Mr. Calcraft, who has also been pointed out for office, voted in opposition on forty-seven different occasions [hear, hear!]. An Honourable and Learned Knight (Sir J. Mackintosh), spoken of by report as Judge Advocate General, although in ill health, was present on thirty occasions, in order to shew his decided animosity to the measures of Government [hear, hear!]. Does this look like accordance, general and particular, or does it not rather shew that there, in fact, exists no community of opinion among those between whom the retention of office is now to be the only bond of union and unanimity? Excepting on the Catholic Question, there has been nothing like an approximation of opinion; and that subject, the right Honourable Gentleman himself stated, is to be especially reserved. The Honourable Baronet, the Member for Westminster, has said, that he considers that subject the *sine qua non* of their junction, but the head of the Government had fairly and honourable declared, that it was not to be made a Cabinet question, and could not be considered a bond of union. If then, this important topic is to be thrown aside and put out of view, we are necessarily driven to look to other questions of pretended concord, but of real discord, between two hostile parties, now made one amiable brotherhood. I will trouble the House by reading over a few of them, and I appeal to the House whether they are temporary matters which have passed away, and regarding which no interest is now taken. Let the House judge from hence if there be not something unnatural and unprecedented in this coalition [hear, hear!]. At the head of the discussions, which have been followed by repeated divisions during the last four or five years, stands Parliamentary Reform [much cheering]. The next question on which a difference of opinion was most strongly marked, relates to the Pension List. This is followed by Diplomatic Expenditure, on which the debates were frequent and hostile. The next topic of magnitude is the influence of the Crown [hear, hear!]; and then, in succession, follow the Sinking Fund, the State of the Criminal Law, Scotch Representation, and the Administration of the Law in Ireland. Another question of severe dispute between the Right Honourable Gentleman and his new friends related to the war between France and Spain [hear, hear!]; and looking at the variety of subjects of former discordance, how they are now all of a sudden to agree, God only knows. The repeal of the Window Tax, Estimates of all kinds, Courts of Justice in Scotland, the repairs of Windsor Castle [hear!], the Church of Ireland, the Repeal of the Assessed Taxes, the State of Ireland, and Colonial Policy, had all afforded opportunities of displaying pertinacious hostility. Will the Honourable Member for Winchelsea pretend to say that these matters are of little moment and temporary interest, which has now altogether subsided? If they have been got rid of by some new and extraordinary legerdemain, all I can say is, that I cannot comprehend it, and that it will probably only be understood by those who have lately so much practised it. If these subjects of difference still exist, it is an inexplicable mystery how certain Honourable Gentlemen can fill the places they now occupy [hear, hear, hear!]. As I said before, the only bond of union between them is the Catholic Question, and it will be gross delusion if that subject be not now brought forward by some of its advocates. If the Right Hon. Gentleman

or his friends neglect this opportunity, give me leave to say, they will either betray the King or the Catholics. They have no alternative left, and they will desert their duty if they allow one week to pass without calling upon the House to come to some decision upon that great topic of discussion [hear, hear, hear!]. I have troubled the House more at length than I intended, but I thought it necessary, to endeavour to bring the public mind to bear upon this subject, and to let the country know, that, in this extraordinary coalition, both parties have lost sight of every principle that ought to regulate their actions [cheers]. For one, I have no hesitation in saying, that I look upon the conduct of the first Minister of the Crown in no other light than as the gratification of his own personal ambition. I have no hesitation in saying, too, however disagreeable it may be for me to say it and for the Right Honourable Gentleman to hear it—that I do not think he has been over scrupulous as to the way in which he has gratified it. As to the other party, the Honourable Gentlemen who have now joined the Government, if they lose sight of the Catholic Question—if they abandon it for a single moment [cheers, and some laughter], they will lose every claim to consistency. If they abandon it, they will do so for reasons which the public will appreciate, at a moment when three valuable places are reported to be about to be given away to those who, by their subserviency may show themselves the most meritorious claimants [hear, hear! and laughter]. They will abandon it when, according to report, other offices are to be reserved for them, to reward their ready but discordant coalition [hear, hear!]. I conclude by moving an Address to the Crown, for a copy of the appointment of the Judge Marial and Advocate-General.

Before the Question was put from the Chair,

Mr. BROUGHAM said, I rise to second the Motion of the Honourable Gentleman! [cheers and laughter]. The House will believe that, in so doing, while I have yielded to the Honourable Gentleman, my place on the other side, and have been guilty, as he contends, of an accession to the forces on this side, I have acceded also to a more than ordinary share of Ministerial candour. My successors, whom I see with pleasure on the opposite benches, have proved themselves, in turn, the most apt learners, I will not say of all the tricks and wiles of faction, but at least of all the most extraordinary resources of faction, I have ever yet seen framed, in that most respectable school [cheers]. Never, in the course of my experience of opposition, either as an amateur or as an artist, as a by estander or as a practiser in my own person, have I witnessed any thing approaching the dexterity of the evolution of today. With matchless skill, not indeed in the middle, but in the exordium of a speech, on a subject of which several weeks' notice had been given by the Gallant Member for Liverpool, the Honourable Gentleman has contrived to interject a motion, not for the sake of of annoying his Majesty's Ministers, but for the purpose of creating an intercalary debate. Judging, then, of its after performances from the beginning of the new Opposition—be its career long as I might wish it, or short as they may desire it—it is quite certain, that a more violent, a more unhesitating, a more unscrupulous, party never was gotten together, than that which broke ground for the first time the night before last [loud cheering]. Now, before I come to what may be called the trifles and incumbrances of the subject—before I come to the question which, in the excess of his self denial, the Hon. Gentleman said he would not address—before I come to my no answer to his no question, and reply to him in much the same way as he appealed to me, I wish to say a few words on the more important matter with which he concluded. I admire the frankness and manliness of the Honourable Gentleman [hear, hear! from General Gascoyne] as much as the Gallant General, or the Honourable Member who assists him with an accordant cheer. His frank proceeding is infinitely better than an ambiguous, half-avowed, and half-concealed resistance, because it at once discloses the foot which is meant to carry the Hon. Gentleman back to office, and to kick the Catholics far from Emancipation [repeated cheering and laughter]. He declares at once, on the subject of the claims, that he would not wait until converse shall have reconciled more of their opponents, and newspaper discussion enlightened the ignorant, under the peculiarly unfortunate turn which, he complains the public Press of the country has taken: he will not wait till the Times (not the newspaper, but the aspect) shall have produced a change; he will not wait until the Post (meaning of course only the letter-bag from Dublin) shall contain evidence of a gradual conviction; he will not wait until the Mail (not the newspaper with that title, but the public conveyance with that name) shall have brought tidings to warrant concession; but he will leave events to take their course, and in defiance of old trammels, former professions, speeches and pledges, rush at once into the subject without remorse or scruple. He has been but a week out of place, and he finds his situation not so agreeable as to make him wish to continue a month out of it, much less for half a year; and this prudent plan, therefore, is to urge his open friends of the Catholic Question to that which, I verily in my conscience believe, would be fatal to its success [hear, hear!]. There are times and seasons when it is proverbially awful to take a lesson from the enemy. Let me caution the Catholics, who, too often for their own benefit, have taken lessons from over zealous and indiscreet friends, against taking a second lesson from their opponents, in addition to that of which I warned them a few days ago. The Hon. Gentleman may proffer his advice and tuition—he may give Catholics all the benefit of his repeated and reiterated instruction, but they are striken with nothing less than madness if they doubt now that to follow his recommendation would be the total ruin of their interests. Let the Catholics trust to the effects of discussion, of time, of better lights breaking in from various quarters, of their own forbearance [hear, hear!], of their own abstinence from offensive topics [hear, hear!], and of their rejection of the influence of suspicious advisers. Let them conciliate those who are hostile from honest prejudices, by respecting scruples, of the existence of which we have all but authentic information from the Hon. Gentleman on the Bench opposite. Let them hope all from forbearance, moderation, and a conciliatory demeanour: let them eschew the hasty councils of intemperate friends; but, above all, let them eschew the wily councils of open and avowed enemies, who, for party purposes [reiterated cheers], throw over the masked deformity of the most virulent factious feeling by far the thinnest disguise I ever yet beheld [hear, hear!] Let them eschew the advice of their open, avowed, manly, and honest enemies. But when I call them honest enemies, I must add one word, not in qualification of a well-merited epithet, but in order not to let it be supposed I am admitting their consistency when I assert the honesty of my Anti-Catholic adversaries. That I, belonging as it were to the present Government, devoted to liberal opinions, and the constant friend of repeal of all penal laws affecting men civilly for religion and conscience sake—that I, naturally impatient to seize every occasion, at all risks, of furthering the great Catholic cause, should not hesitate to involve the country in something like confusion and a tendency to a breach of the King's peace to obtain the object to which I am so zealously devoted, would not be deemed extraordinary; but it is, indeed, strange, that those who have hitherto been always exclaiming, "for God's sake, do not stir the eternal question," should now be most eager in recommending its discussion. I am not like the Honourable Member, I have not the debates at my fingers' ends—I have not his speeches by heart, as he seems to have mine (not because they are less valuable): though, like him, out of office I am not out of employ; I am obliged to attend a Court of Law, and have not time to dissect the discussions of successive years; but I cannot forget the manner in which they deprecated the agitation of the subject. "Frightful (said they) as concession would be to the Church, horrible to the State, and odious to all good Protestants, there is one thing even worse—the constant agitation of the claims." From that doctrine, of course, I differ *toto cœle*, and it might therefore be consistent in me to precipitate discussion; but where is the consistency of such advice in those who have always contended that discussion was even worse than concession? Nothing more monstrously inconsistent was ever, I will venture to say, heard within the walls of Parliament [hear, hear!]. The cry of the Hon. Gentleman now is—"For God's sake, bring forward that vital question: do not delay it for a week!—a little week is too long for me to continue on my seat of thorns, and I have no chance of relief but from that perilous discussion: a little week is too long for me to be excluded from sunshine of Royal favour: I have nothing now to do—no employment but reading the fag-ends of bye-goue debates; and instead of calculating the budget for the current year—instead of summing up the various items of expenditure, and the still more endearing items of receipt—here I sit, like a greedy and disappointed bird of prey upon a barren rock, surrounded by those who are in as bad plight as myself [hear! and laughter]. In the listlessnes of action, I have been reduced even to the necessity of counting how many times the future Master of the Mint has voted against the First Lord of the Treasury, and how many times the almost-made Judge-Advocate has joined divisions in opposition to the measures of the new Cabinet. Driven from my former post to my present pillar, I can only indulge in a melancholy retrospect of my former happiness, and endeavour to sow discord among those who either are enjoying the sweets of promotion, or have promotion to give away. No wonder, then, I am impatient for a fresh debate upon Emancipation—no wonder I cannot allow it to rest for a single month. A month? Not for a week! You are men abandoned to all sense of honour in public life, the very mirrors of inconsistency, if you do not instantly convulse England, distract Ireland, and fill the whole empire with terror and dismay, by bringing forward that question, dreadful in itself, but worst of all in its agitation. If you have not abandoned your principles, and sacrificed the Catholics to the sordid love of place, you cannot refuse, instantly, to renew the discussion of the only topic which can give us a chance of once more enjoying the emoluments of office!" Such are the terms the Honourable Gentleman and his exfriends, in their consistency, employ; and now I will say one word in answer to his question, or rather in no answer to his no question. He observed, that he would not aske the Secretary for the Admiralty whether he was the cause of the phœnomenon of which he complains, and which he deplores that the public press of the country has taken but one direction in the course of the present discussions. As he would not ask this of the Secretary for the Admiralty—though he might have done so very safely, as the Hon. Gentleman was absent—so he would not put the same to me (the Member for Winchelsea). In the same liberal spirit that he abstained from the interrogatory, I will abstain from a response; but thus much I will say, that it is surely no wonder if those newspapers which were formerly in favour of liberal principles, should continue to advocate the same side of the question. Such as had opposed that portion of the Government which retired, naturally maintained their opposition to them when out of office; but the wonder is (and that is what seems to gall the Honourable Gentleman and his friends), that that part of the Press, *without naming any newspapers individually*, which used to support the Hon. Gentleman and his coadjutors when in place, should now either be wholly silent in their behalf, or *become absolute defenders of the late exercise of the King's prerogative, and of the Right Hon. Gentleman, who, having been selected by his Majesty for a particular duty, had been placed in circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment, clearly not of his own seeking* [hear, hear!] With respect to the discussion of the Press, particularly of the Daily Press, & the articles which had appeared in the papers, whatever may be said about the extent to which they lead and influence public opinion, I cannot help believing that the press itself is as much, if not more, influenced by public opinion; and from what I have seen of the contents of the most respectable of the papers, and from what I have heard from others—for I have no time to examine them very minutely myself—but from all I have seen and have heard of the discussions of the late transactions, they are such as afford the clearest evidence of a strong opinion of that part of the mass of the public in favour of the late arrangements. My opinion is, that the great mass of the people saw the embarrassing situation in which the sovereign was placed, and hence those expression of regret at the resignation of the Right Honourable Gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Home Department. On this point the expression of the Press, conformable to the state of public opinion, had been general and uniform. There had been no attack by the Press on that Right Honourable Gentleman, nor had there been, generally speaking, on the part of the press, any serious vituperation of the conduct of an illustrious person (we believe he meant Mr. Canning) who is high in the present Administration. But I am very sorry to say that I find, not from any statements in the Newspapers, but from other sources, that an attack had been made in some quarter on the very distinguished individual to whom I allude, whose character belongs to the country, to Europe, and to the world. For my own part, I do not at all, in general, approve of attacks upon individuals on account of their dealings with the Crown—and I say nothing about the motives of such of the late Ministers as have resigned. Perhaps it may not be very strictly correct to say to the Sovereign, "we will not accept office if this or that person is set over us;" but still, as long as human nature is what it is, men will sometimes do so, and, no doubt, from the most unexceptionable motives. But, at the same time, if they thought themselves bound in conscience to resign their situations, it would be the summit of injustice towards me to tax me with any blame for my endeavours to bring into the places of those who resigned, persons who were able to fill those places, and who might do so without any real ground for the slightest scruple either of honour or conscience. What was the situation of his Majesty? Out of the former Cabinet six had resigned, and it was clearly of the last importance that an Administration should be made up without delay, which might be expected to meet the exigencies of the time—a point at present of no common magnitude; and I do now believe that, after a great deal of difficulty and trouble, an Administration has now been formed well calculated to restore confidence in our relations, foreign and domestic, and particularly well calculated to conciliate and tranquillize Ireland—a matter of the very last importance. In this hope, I approve of the Administration as at present constituted. I have, for myself, nothing to explain or answer for; and for the Right Hon. Gentlemen concerned, they are able to answer for themselves. But this, however, I can say, that never was there in any instance less disposition exhibited to grasp at, or even come into office, than has been shown by those who have lately joined the Administration. Never were there greater difficulties to be overcome—and here I speak as a witness, and affirm with as much truth and solemnity as if I were on my death-bed, that so far from their evincing any eagerness or disposition to snatch and grasp at office, there were, to my knowledge, a great many difficulties to be smoothed over, and scruples, which I thought unfounded, to be removed. Their whole conduct was the very reverse of eagerly catching at office. On the contrary, such backwardness and scruples on the most minute matters, even of seeming objection, I never saw in my life—recollecting, at the same time, the arrangements which were in agitation in 1811 and 1812, and those which were in embryo at a subsequent period. The great difficulty was to get them to listen to any terms whatever; and it was with the most unspeakable satisfaction that I myself had been the means of removing many of them. The utmost scrupulousness was evinced, and difficulties perpetually started where there were no real difficulties. In short, there appeared such a perpetual raising of difficulties and objections, on the slightest grounds, that I at last became weary of removing them, and could not bear to hear of them with patience. So much then for their all eged eager anxiety and desire for office; and if they stood so high upon their principles, and had so often refused office because they would not even appear to compromise them, when they sat on the other side—if these persons will, merely because they have now come to sit on this side, abandon their principles, either upon the question of Catholic Emancipation or any other important question—it will certainly be the most extraordinary miracle of modern times [loud cheering]. Then the Hon. Gentleman has brought forward his list of divisions of all sorts—political and cosmopolitical—during a long period. If I had time to apply myself to the subject, I think I could produce a still greater number, and I, myself, was the occasion, in some measure, of one in 1822, when I brought forward the subject of the invasion of France by Spain. My purpose was, to set the conduct of France towards Spain in it its proper light before this country—before all the rest of Europe—and before all the world; and I can ot look back upon my exertions on that occasion without the greatest satisfaction that I ever felt in my life, with the exception of some parts of my professional conduct which certainly I do look back upon with unrivalled satisfaction. On the occasion of that motion respecting the conduct of France towards Spain, I was supported by the House—and I was supported in principle by the Right Hight Honourable Gentleman who now holds the situation of First Lord of the Treasury. The only thing which I objected to on that occasion was, that while the Right Hon. Gentleman and myself agreed in principle, he did not pursue exactly that mode of acting upon it, or rather of speaking upon it, which I would have preferred. I certainly did express my opinion that the Right Honourable Gentleman should have adopted somewhat of a higher tone in his representation about that transaction, but neither I, nor those who supported me on that occasion went the length of saying that the Right Honourable Gentleman ought to have, at all events, gone the length of declaring war against France for its most unjustifiable aggression upon Spain. We certainly, although powerful, were moderate in our opposition; and were not sufficiently factious. We have now, however, got a good factious Opposition, and, I congratulate the country that the ground has been so ably taken [a loud laugh], and that the Opposition is now to be conducted in the true spirit of the most factious and unabated asperity; and then to make it the more convenient, it is very small [hear, hear, hear! and a laugh]. A large Opposition is too cumbrous; for, when people begin to count divisions by hundreds on each side, then there is so much moderating and such compromising, that the cause of opposition is considerably weakened; and you never see such an Opposition spiced with so much exasperation as to make it sufficiently factious to introduce an entirely irregular debate in the very middle of a discussion regularly ordered for the night. This is reserved for a small Opposition; and the country is no doubt to be congratulated that now an Opposition is to be conducted on the true principles of faction, and be spiced in such a manner as to render it exquisitely palatable. But, recurring to the discussion which took place in 1822, respecting the conduct of France towards Spain I must observe, that we had little intention of bringing the question to a division at all. But an Honourable Gentleman who then had something to do with the Administration, but seldom took a share in the debate, forced us to a division. "For," said he—I allude to the Member for Bishop's Castle—"we *will* divide, in order to show your weakness." This I believe, was the real cause of the division on that occasion, and so much for that matter! Now we come to the question of Parliamentary Reform and it is quite unnecessary for me to remind the House that we, who formed the late Opposition, were as a body divided upon that question, many, being at one time against Reform altogether, who have so far yielded, however, as to be for moderate Reform, which Major Cartwright and others called *mock* Reform, but which I certainly call by no such appellation; and several still objecting to any Parliamentary Reform. It is impossible to say, with any appearance of reason or sound argument, that we as a body stood pledged in favour of that question, against which the Right Honourable Gentleman at the head of the Treasury, I am apprehensive, does stand pledged. That we, therefore, who have been so long divided among ourselves on that question, should on that ground, as a body, refuse to join an Administration whose principles and conduct we approved of in so many other particulars, would be perfect folly, and injurious to the favourable side of that very question: it would be injustice to ourselves, and dishonesty to our country. The great features of the late Administration, after the loss of the late Lord Londonderry, were marked by large views, and by a liberal and truly English feeling, more particularly in its foreign policy, and its conduct with regard to the rising States of South America [hear, hear!]; and on the most urgen

questions respecting trade and manufactures under the conduct chiefly of the Right Honourable President of the Board of Controul, the proceedings of that Administration were founded on liberal and enlightened views and such as were fully approved in the main by the great body of Opposition. These have been the three cardinal points of the Administration—the large features upon which they have acted ever since the Right Honourable Gentleman now at the head of the Treasury came into the Foreign Office. Of their conduct on this occasion I certainly approved, and I should have been mad, if I had not approved of them, for they were proposed by myself, so far back as 1812. There was some interruption after this, when I was out of Parliament—but when I returned again, I resumed the same subject in 1816, and, for a whole Session, was opposed to the late Lord Londonderry, on the point of his foreign policy; and, in the year 1817, I proposed my own views to the House, on the question of the policy adopted with respect to foreign Nations, and chiefly South America; and the views which he had then advocated were completely conformable to those which the Administration acted upon ever since the time of the late Lord Londonderry. It may be remembered that I rose and dwelt upon the conduct, or, at least, the very suspicious aspect of the Holy Alliance, when that Alliance was nearly formed, or was in the embryo, or gristle; and the House may well remember how I was answered by the late Lord Londonderry, on these occasion! When I raised my voice against that Holy Alliance, and stated openly that it was to be distructed and that any junction with it, or support of it, was a disgrace to the English Government, I was treated as a perfect, fanatic as a seer of signs and a dreamer of dreams—the very words with which I was assailed. I was told that nothing could be more innocent, more mild, or more harmless, than the union of Russia with other Powers, under this interesting bond and title of the Holy Alliance! I persisted in the declaration of my opinion, that the combination which then took place threatened to be highly dangerous to the liberties and independence of Europe, and of all civilized Nations; and events soon proved that in that opinion I was well founded. But when the Right Honourable Gentleman, who was now at the head of the Treasury, came into the Foreign Office, more liberal and manly view of foreign policy began to be displayed, and our relations with other nations were conducted with more sound and more English feelings. When these principles then began to be developed as the basis of the foreign policy upon which the Administration was determined to act, the Right Honourable Gentleman had my approbation. On these grounds the Right Hon. Gentleman has now my approbation; and as long as he continues to act upon these principles he has a right to demand my most cordial, zealous and disinterested support [long and continued cheering].

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I rise, Sir, at present, only to claim that priority of discussion for the proposition which is regularly before the House, which properly belongs to that subject, and of which the Honourable Gentleman has so irregularly and improperly endeavoured to deprive it. The manner in which the Honourable Gentleman has introduced this discussion is most irregular and improper, and it is only so far fortunate that this method of proceeding has a tendency to work its own cure by the disgust which it necessarily creates among all impartial people [hear, hear, hear!]; and the Gentlemen opposite may find, that if their *weakness* should make them resort to mere annoyance, *our strength* will bear them down. The Honourable Gentleman are well aware that the priority of discussion this night belongs to a subject, the consideration of which involves some of the most important interests in the State (the Shipping *interest*); and there was now no question, many people waiting within these walls who felt deeply interested that the regular discussion should come on. I can assure the Honourable Member, that I have no feeling of malice or asperity against him for any thing he may have said or insinuated against my own conduct, for I am too old a stager not to have stood many an attack—some of them, perhaps, somewhat heavier than any charge which the Hon. Gent. has made [a laugh]. As to any such charges, when they are regularly and properly brought forward, I shall be prepared to answer them; but it is sufficient for me to disdain them when they are irregularly & improperly obtruded. With respect, however, to one observation relating to myself, I fell the other night into a slight mistake as to the manner in which the resignations had been given in and delivered to his Majesty, and when that mistake was pointed out, I immediately, acknowledged it. As far as the Lord Chancellor's resignation was concerned, his Majesty and myself did not think that he meant to resign at all; and I have only to say, with respect to him, that his conduct has been throughout, in every point of view, unexceptionable. As to the remark of the Honourable Gentleman respecting the patent for a Judge Advocate lying on the Table, I know not how he can draw any conclusion, except upon the Cambridge principle, that the numbers of the masts and the guns of a vessel being given, you could find out who was the master [a laugh]. But it will be the better conduct for the Hon. Gent. to pursue not to press this matter to a division on the present occasion, but allow the House to go instantly to the real question of the night.

Admiral DOUGLAS made some observations as to an insinuation which he conceived the Honourable and Learned Gentleman to have thrown out against a relation of his.

Mr. BROUGHAM; I had not the least intention of saying any thing disrespectful against the Noble Relation of the Gallant Admiral. With respect to that Noble Lord my wonder was why he had gone out, and I should have no objection that he should come in again, which I think he may perfectly, conscientiously, and honourably do.

Mr. PEEL: I admit that it would be more, regular to pass to the questions for this night discussion, to which I expected this evening would be devoted. But I must say that I am very far from being satisfied with the explanation of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, as to the principles upon which the present coalition has taken place; and yet a proper explanation of these principles involved questions of the greatest importance, and upon the explanation given would depend the degree of confidence which could be properly placed in the present Administration. In commenting on the conduct of the Gentleman who now sit on the Opposition Bench, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman has adopted the same tone of sarcastic remark which characterised his speeches when he himself sat on the Opposition side of the House. He has congratulated the Opposition on the new tone of asperity which it has acquired; but I must also congratulate him on the promptitude and facility which he has displayed in employing that tone of sarcasm in favour of the Ministry, which he so lately employed against them—at least against the head of the present Ministry. I cannot help congratulating the Right Honourable Gentleman on the facility with which he has fallen into the cant by which, as he himself used to say, the supporters of the old Administration were so often taunted. But it is a very grave question whether these Gentlemen had not abandoned their principles in the short space of a week, and the subject ought to be treated with another temper. I need not say that I feel no personal animosity against the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. I never did entertain any such feeling towards him, nor do I now. But I am sorry to say that our political differences are as wide as ever, if not wider; for he certainly has not as yet been able to give me a full, satisfactory, and clear explanation of the principles upon which he has contributed to form, and has joined, this coalition; and yet a full, clear, and satisfactory account of these matters is, as every one must know, absolutely necessary, before any one can venture to repose confidence in the Administration, as at present constituted. What, for example, is to be done with the question of Parliamentary Reform [cheers]? Is it to be brought forward in any specific from, and supported by the new friends of the Government; or is it to be postponed until all those shades of opinion can be blended of which I have this evening heard for the first time [cheers]? That question certainly was with those Honourable Gentlemen a common bond of connection; I do not say uniting every man in its support, but undoubtedly including so many of them, that from it a great Parliamentary [illegible] took their colours and derived their [illegible]. I should have thought that no Government that hoped for the support of Parliament, would have countenanced so essential a change in the constitution of this House as the party to which I allude calls for [loud cheers]. If these opinions be not countenanced by the new Government, on what principles then, I ask again, is the question of Parliamentary Reform to be discussed [cheers]? Is it to be be left as the Catholic Question is [cheers from the Ministerial side]? I do not say this reproachfully, for I know I concurred myself in the arrangement, with respect to that Question—but I ask, will it be suffered to remain still [loud cheers from the Opposition Benches]? These questions must produce the elements of discord in the new Administration, unless, indeed, I am to gather from what the Honourable and Learned Gentleman has said, that Parliamentary Reform is also to be made an open question, though truly he was not very explicit in his statements. These, however, are points of the utmost importance. I have listened attentively to the speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, but the satisfaction I have derived from the explanations he gave, was so far from being complete, that it has, I confess, only increased my anxiety to hear something more of the conditions on which he has agreed to support the new Government. When I hear it stated, as one of the grounds of his union, that his Majesty was abandoned by his former servants, and that his very prerogative was so put in jeopardy by their secession, that my Right Honourable Friend (Mr, Canning) had no alternative but to apply to his political opponents for their support; if, for the sake of argument, I admit it to be strictly true, that on that ground the coalition was formed—that its chief, nay, its sole object, was merging every subordinate point, to maintain the prerogative of the Crown, why, then I ask, if that be the ground, is it not declared so at once [cheers]? Why do they not avow that to be the real reason [cheers]? Why do they not say they will forget the Catholic Question and Parliamentary Reform—that they find the prerogative of the Crown in danger, and they have rushed forward to defend it [cheers]? Why do they allow the first places in the State to continue unfilled, like empty boxes waiting for those who have engaged them [cheers]? Why, I ask again and again, do they not come down to this House, and tell us frankly what are the principles on which they have entered into this coalition [continued cheering]? Their conduct, Sir, I repeat, is not satisfactory. It is not fitting to the fair dealing & manliness in which this country delights [cheers]. It does not accord with the principles of the Constitution for one party to unite with another, on condition that there should be a period of probation, in order that they may determine whether their principles of action will agree or not [cheers]. If it be a union of parties, why is it not so publicly proclaimed? Why is not the emergency declared that has rendered this step requisite? If difficulties have arisen, which strong and firm minds are wonted to encounter, why are the public offices filled with fugacious Ministers? In two months—the probable period when the intended arrangements will be completed—the dangers of the time will have passed away, and with them the necessity for this junction will have ceased, if it be founded on the maintenance of the prerogative of the Crown [cheers]. I am anxious to see the character of party men, and of the great parties in this country upheld. I should not be glad certainly to see the great Whig party in office [a laugh]. They ought, I think, to be excluded from power; but I should be sorry to see their character, as a party, lowered and disgraced. But it will be tarnished if the principles are not made known on which the union has been effected, and unless a satisfactory explanation of the reasons why that union has been delayed [cheers]—unless a clear and perfect satisfaction be given on these points, I shall apprehend that the character of this party will not for the future stand very high with the public. I ask again why is this delay? Is it that there are on the notice-book some inconvenient entries, which the Members of that party know not how well to evade or erase [loud cheers]? What, for example, will they do with the notice of the Member for Bandon (Lord J. Russell), for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts? This is another important question, which I suspect will display the material difference that exists between the opinions of those Right Honourable Gentlemen, who I had lately the honour to have for colleagues, and their new allies. If, after the Noble Lord has consulted with the leaders of the Protestant Dissenters, he should be prepared to move for any further concessions in their favour, I give him notice that I intend to oppose him, and that I will always do so whether in or out of power. That, indeed, is a circumstance of little weight or consideration to me. The most cursory view of my past career will shew that I have been actuated by no ardent desire of office. When I have accepted it, it has always been a personal sacrifice to me. So far as I am personally concerned, I can say truly that I care not whether I return or not. I feel grateful for the confidence of the Crown; but I am, thank God, independent of it.—My principles are not changeable with my position—I will adhere to them, "through good report and through evil report" [cheers.] It is with these sentiments, that I now say that the points to which I have referred—Parliamentary Reform, and the motion, entered on the Notice Book, for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—and still more, the Catholic Question, have not been explained satisfactorily [hear, hear!]. I will not deny that I observed myself that, latterly there was between my late Colleagues and the Hon. Gentlemen who have now joined them, on many subjects, a close and cordial alliance. But I do protest that if I had been told, only the day before the Recess, that the Honourable Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) would have offered himself to the notice of this House, the first night after the adjournment, in order to give his active support to a Government, still divided on the Catholic Question [hear, hear!]—if, after what I have heard the Members for Caine (Mr. Abercromby) and for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney) say in this House, imputing all the evils of Ireland to the existence of Councils in the Government of that country, which, they contended, prevented any firm or consistent course of policy from being pursued towards it;—if I had been told that now, or a few months hence even, they would be prepared to give their sanction to the support of an Administration still divided on the Catholic Question, I could not then have believed it possible [cheers.] On the necessity of puting an end to that system of a divided Government, the Resolution of the Honourable Baronet for the Relief of the Catholics was founded. Let that House now look at the sincerity with which these principles had been acted upon. In the new Administration, it is true, there is no difference between the Home and Foreign Secretaries of State; but we have a Prime Minister and a Lord Chancellor opposed to each other, and very recently in conflict on this very question [cheers.]. Hitherto, we have had the two Law Officers of this country united in opinion. The present Administration has been the first to disturb this agreement, and, by transferring the chief office to an advocate of the Catholic Claims to create a disunion where before it never existed [hear, hear!]. Should his Majesty's Attorney-General be now called on to advise the Crown on any measure touching the Catholic Association, suppose it should continue, in what a situation will they be placed? It is a fact—one of the curious events of the day—that these two Learned Gentlemen have both presented themselves as Candidates to Represent the same University (Cambridge), professing to differ essentially from each other on this Question, and founding their claims to support respectively on that very difference [cheers], These circumstances are so strange—so extraordinary, that it is not by the sarcasms and jokes of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) the public can be reconciled to them. But, above all when I recollect the motion brought forward a few weeks ago by the Honourable Member for Armagh (Mr. Brownlow), from the very place, I believe, where I am now standing—which motion, deeply affecting the official character of Lord Manners, supported by the Honourable Member for Limerick (Mr. S. Rice), who took the opportunity of repeating his conviction, that "all the evils of Ireland were attendant upon that absurd state of things in which a Protestant Lord Chancellor was conjoined with a Catholic Lord Lieutenant in the Government of that Country," how shall I now express my surprise, when I hear that the first act of the new Administration has been to prevail on the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to revoke his known intention of retiring from office [hear, hear, hear!] With these facts before me, I say that the union of the Whigs with the new Administration is an extraordinary coincidence [cheers]. This is not an occasion on which I can be expected to give expression more fully to my opinions; but as my votes on many questions that will come before me must depend on the degree of confidence I possess in the Administration [hear, hear!] I feel entitled to call upon them to state what are the conditions or which it has been formed, particularly with regard to Parliamentary Reform and the Established Church. I see that the Member for Montrose (Mr. [illegible]) yesterday postponed his motion respecting the Church of Ireland, avowing as his reason for so doing that he had full confidence in the intentions of the new Ministry, though I believe, from the bottom of my heart, that he will find he is mistaken in his expectation of support from my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Canning), who, I believe, will manfully defend the Church against all his attacks. But when I hear the hon. Member for Montrose publicly state such a reason for postponing his motion, I must pause before I give any vote of mere confidence to the present Administration, till I know what are the principles on which it is founded, as to Parliamentary Reform and the other great questions of importance; whether they are to be open, like the Catholic Question, to free discussion by every Member of Administration, whether those who are called by the honoured name of Whigs are prepared to oppose them when they be brought forward? The Right Honourable Gentleman was greeted by loud cheers on resuming his seat.

Sir F. BURDETT instantly rose to address the House, but gave way to.

Mr. BROUGHAM, who wished to explain a passage in his speech, which had been misunderstood by the Right Honourable Gentleman; who, he began by remarking, had not attempted to answer any one argument he had used [cries of spoke to order!]

An Honourable MEMBER on the Opposition side, whose name we do not know, rose to order. He objected to any repetition of what the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had already said.

Mr, BROUGHAM assured the Honourable Gentleman that he was not going to say it again. He had said it once, and that was enough for him; as well as for the Hon. Gentleman [a laugh]. He rose to explain a misapprehension of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel, who had supposed him to impute the quality of factiousness to the mere common act of asking questions calculated to annoy the Government. Now, in fact he (Mr. Brougham) had said nothing that warranted that construction. He did not represent that practice as indicative of faction, or even impropriety. But he had said that it did look something like faction, that when one Honourable Gentleman had opened a motion, another should interpose with another motion and debate, though not for a factious purpose.

Sir F. BURDETT then proceeded: Though, Sir, the right Honourable Gentleman has not attempted to answer any one of my Honourable and Learned Friend's arguments, he has thought fit to bring forward a variety of insinuations and personal allusions, groundless charges of inconsistency and want of principle, neither to be maintained by reason or justice, nor in any degree warranted or called for by the occasion [hear, hear!]. I must confess, that the soreness of the Right Hon. Gentlemen shows—notwithstanding the apparently fair and general professions which he has in this place made, and in which he has denied that he participates in the bitter feelings of some of those who are opposed to the Government—that he is nevertheless inoculated with the virulence of the same spirit; or he would not so suddenly have forgotton the manly line of conduct within which he has, up to this time, confined himself [cheers]. I did not think that the Right Hon. Gentleman was called on for any justification at all. If, on one consideration, he felt bound to resign his situation, I know of no Constitutional principle that could be injured by his so doing [hear, hear!]. He has, therefore, only succeeded in proving what nobody disputed, and in defending himself from accusations which nobody had made against him [hear, hear!]. But while he now loses that view of his position, and converts into an attack on the conduct of others, what was in the first instance only a justification of himself, he must be made to feel how that attack recoils upon its author [cheers]. In reply, I will tell him, that every word he uttered in his own defence was a complete justification of all those who have acted with me on the present occasion; for either he had no reason to withdraw from the Administration, or we had ample reason to give our support to it [hear, hear!] I will allow him the full benefit of his principles; and on precisely the same ground, though with an opposite view, I have stood in maintaining and promoting my own. The Right Hon. Gentleman has talked a great deal repecting Whigs and Tories. I am neither one nor the other. In fact, the terms have now no meaning. They are no longer applicable to the circumstances of the country. Though they might be somewhat convenient to indicate the distinction of opposite parties, it would be well, if, for the sake of clearness and precision, the use of them were discontinued. The [illegible] Hon. Gentleman, I believe, does not reckon himself a Whig; he aspires to the higher honour of being accounted a Tory. For my part, I class myself simply as an English subject, ready at all times to maintain the principles of the Constitution, and happy in an opportunity to shew that the professions I made under other circumstances I am now prepared to fulfil [hear, hear!]. I feel it my duty to support the Crown in the just exercise of the prerogative, against any factious band who may, by any concerted design, think

(*Continued in the sec[illegible]ment.*)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDESDAY 5TH SEPTEMBER 1827

(Continued from the Supplement.)

to put it in a dilemma, and compel it again to accept their services [loud cheers.] The prerogative of the Crown has been exercised in the present case, according to my opinion, in a most fortunate manner for the benefit of the country [cheers]. It was not my intention to have introduced any hostility of feeling into this debate, or to invite any expression of anger, still less of animosity. I did hope, that with the candour which he has always professed, and with that discretion which has usually attended him, but from which he has egregiously departed on this occasion, he would not have dealt out insinuations respecting the conduct of others, which he must have foreseen would be repelled with equal warmth. I tell him again, that as far as they are intended to apply to me, they have not the slightest foundation in reason or justice [cheers.] What object of private interest can I have in view? Who, give me leave to ask, can impute any sinister design to me? The Right Hon. Gentleman, notwithstanding all his professed cheerfulness in retiring from office, would, however, from what he has said on the former and present occasions, and considering what his Hon. Friend the late Under Secretary opposite (Mr. G. Dawson) had said appear, to have withdrawn as reluctantly from office as if he were leaving the

"Warm precincts of the cheerful day."

If the course pursued by the Right Hon. Gentleman was not absolutely irregular, it was undoubtedly not fair; and particularly unfair, when he set out by a promise to adhere to the question before the Chair, and not to enter upon the discussion of the topics on which subsequently he had exclusively expatiated [hear, hear!]. This conduct certainly seems to be something like casting,

"A longing lingering look behind"

[cheers]. The Right Hon. Gentleman best knows his own motives; and he has stated positively, that he and his late colleagues retired together, without any concert. The fact, no doubt, therefore, was so; but if there was no actual concert, there unquestionably was *a kind of sympathetic concern* [laughter, and cries of "No, no"]. The Right Hon. Gent. has founded several of his insinuations on what he calls extraordinary coincidences." Now, I cannot help remarking, notwithstanding the declarations of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that there was an extraordinary concurrence of resignations in an extraordinary manner [cheers]. Whether it was intended to intimidate the King, to put him in a dilemma, as I said before, which would compel him again to call back the retiring Ministers [cries of "No, no"], I cannot now positively declare; but that certainly would be my opinion, if it were not for the direct declaration of the Right Honourable Gentleman to the contrary. When I look at all the circumstances of these resignations, I cannot avoid suspecting that they originated in an attempt unjustly to fetter the exercise of the prerogatives of the Crown [cheers]. If, I repeat, the Right Hon. Gentleman had not asserted the reverse, and I was guided only by the apparent facts of the case, that would be the natural and inevitable conclusion which I should arrive at [hear, hear, hear!]. One principal ground on which I give my support to the present Administration is, because it does practically and in effect uphold the King in the just exercise of his prerogative. That is my justification on that point. But I will tell the Right Hon. Gentleman further, that putting aside all the great questions which he is as singularly anxious to bring under discussion, including among the rest that of Parliamentary Reform [a laugh], I see sufficient reason to support this Administration [cheers]. The Right Hon. Gentleman seems never to have known that there was a schism on the subject of Reform. It is news to him that there were ever shades of opinion upon it. He was not aware, it appears, that there were as many different views of the general measure as there have always been of comprehensive political questions. Some are for confining it within narrow limits; others for extending it to the widest. I am ready to vote for any measure of Reform. By supporting the present Government, I do not abandon or sacrifice one iota of my principles as a friend of Parliamentary Reform, or any other question on which I may deem it fitting and prudent to deliver my sentiments [cheers]. As a man of common sense, I must wish to achieve some practical good in my time. If I cannot do all I would, I am bound, without waiting till, perhaps, more extensive views may be adopted, to promote all the good which the opportunity of the passing moment offers me [hear, hear!] If I can, by my feeble efforts, gain the slightest chance of advancing, in the least degree, the public welfare, I receive all the satisfaction that can be afforded. The Right Honourable Gentleman may taunt me in vain with a dereliction of principle, while he finds me thus engaged [cheers]. If I can seize and secure any good for my country, I will grasp it. I have dedicated my life to this pursuit, and I shall be too happy if I live to be successful [cheers]. The Right Honourable Gentleman has, unfortunately for himself, also attacked my Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham). In this respect he only followed the example of his Friend, the late Under Secretary. Indeed, they go in couples; they hunt together. The difference between them is only in the degree of expression, not in the principle of moderation or wisdom, but simply in words and temperance. My Honourable and Learned Friend well said, that the late Under Secretary's was an honest exposure of his sentiments. It was the honesty of anger, of passion, of uncontrouled feeling, unmitigated, unmodified either by reason or discretion [cheers and laughter]. I feel grateful to the Right Honourable Gentleman for having assumed the same tone. I can now speak of them together. He has done a great service to the Ministry as well as to me. My Honourable and Learned Friend, who stands in the most extraordinary and honourable predicament, has been attacked. But never was there a public man who occupied so conspicuous a station, which he renders still more conspicuous by the perpetual exertion of his unrivalled abilities for the public good. He, in order to raise no obstacle to what he thinks an advantageous arrangement to his country, lost all consideration of himself in the public benefit [cheers]. Though qualified to command as a General, sacrificing all pride and prejudice, he serves as a soldier in the ranks. The saying of a great conspirator in a bad cause he has exemplified in the best [hear, hear!]. He is an instance how a Statesman may be suspected and calumniated, though acting from motives of the purest patriotism [cheers]. The commonest considerations, if not of candour, at least of justice, should have induced the Right Honourable Gentleman to have avoided the course on which he has this evening entered. Like my Honourable and Learned Friend, I have, I can have, nothing to hope, to fear, or to expect from this Government. I can have no view of personal advantage. There is hardly any sacrifice I would not make to remove the obstructions that impede the progress of my principles. It is no small good to have removed from the King's Councils that narrow-minded, bigoted part of the late Administration, who, perhaps, 200 years back, might have been highly esteemed, but who were nowise adapted to the century in which we live [cheers]. Their resignation leaves us nothing to regret [cheers]. For a long time they have weighed heavily on the best interests of the people, while they clogged the superior intellect of their Colleagues, and prevented their advance in conformity with the state of public opinion. Thank God, the Administration is now purged of that dross [a laugh]. His present situation may raise important reflections in the mind of the King himself. When he sees how he is supported by the people against the faction that sought to enthral him [cheers], he will perceive how much safer and more secure, as well as more honourable and glorious, it is for a King of England to have his power founded on the hearts of his people, rather than have its basis composed of factions [loud cheers and cries of "Order"]. I cannot refrain from noticing some phrases which are reported to have come out of the mouths of those who have lately done the public the favour to resign their offices [a laugh]. These phrases are so singular and extraordinary, that it is impossible to pass them by wholly without comment. The parties to whom I allude have found out that that portion of the Press, which is influenced by the Administration of the day, is a foul and calumnious Press [hear, hear!]. It is now heaping abuse on them whom it long basely flattered. But while it only operated against their opponents, not a word of complaint was ever heard to pass their lips. As to the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Peel) who has, on this occasion, thought it necessary to secede from the Administration, I am bound to say that his language has been, on all occasions, distinguished by a candour and a sincerity which leaves him free from all reproach upon this subject—a candour and a manliness which those who call themselves of the same party have, happily, I would say, for the country, not had the discretion—I might almost add the decency—to imitate [hear hear, hear!]; but what, I might add, can satisfy the malice of disappointed ambition [hear, hear!]? What language can express the feelings, the fury, of narrow-minded bigotry, or of the virulence of faction [hear, hear, hear!]? For I would say, without fear of contradiction from any Member upon either side, that, during the whole of the time I have had the honour of a seat in this House, there never has existed a more factious Opposition than that which we now see arrayed against the Government [loud cheers]. [Mr. Peel, we believe, was here observed to laugh.] The Right Hon. Gentleman laughs, and thinks, I dare say, that I am stating a most monstrous proposition, and thinks, perhaps, that he could state some things which would prove those who formerly occupied that station to be entitled to an appellation of quite as much discredit. I would challenge him, however, to shew a single act of that Opposition which was not, as far as related to the Government, in this House, perfectly disinterested. I defy him to shew that any party in this House ever acted upon principles more purely disinterested towards any Government, than those who lately occupied that situation. That Opposition supported the Government in its attempt to introduce those liberal principles of policy for which it has received so much credit in the country. It upheld it with that House and with the country, when it was in danger of being dragged back in its course by that weight from which it is now happily freed, and prevented it from standing ill with the country from its being connected with those who were hostile to the progress of all national improvement, and whose separation from that Government, I may say without fear of contradiction, has, in the eyes of the people of this country, and of Ireland, freed it from a weight which retarded its advance—which oppressed its energies, and frustrated its best endeavours for the advantage of mankind [cheers]. My Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) has been accused, among other things of an overweening ambition, That accusation, even if true, is not of any account at all: but he has been accused also of having abused the rights and the privileges which his high situation afforded him, of injuring the reputation of his colleagues, and of furtively and basely pouring a leprous distilment into the ears of the King [hear!]. No man, however, of common candour or common honesty, who had listened to the plain and manly statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman, could give credit to such an accusation. If to fulfil the slightest wishes of his Sovereign with respect to the construction of his Government, give immediate obedience to his commands, and to offer his honest advice with regard to the course which prudence required him to adopt, be to betray the interests of his Colleagues, then I would admit that the accusation may be true; but I can hardly think there are many men in this House who consider the application of such an expression to the Right Honourable Gentleman's conduct on this occasion to be in the slightest degree justifiable [cheers]. [Mr. Peel here observed, that he had used no such language, nor made any such observation.] I (continued Sir Francis) am not now alluding to the Right Honourable Gentleman; I did not say that he had done so; but the Right Honourable Gentleman always seems to think that he only is spoken of [cheers]—that he only is the person against whom the observations upon these transactions can be addressed [cheers and laughter]. The Right Honourable Gentleman, with all the modesty of his character, did not, when he had occasion to address his statement to the House, forget to mention his services [laughter, and hear, hear!]. But the Right Honourable Gentleman ought to recollect that there may be something else worth noticing; and he ought to feel, that when I speak of such things as these, I can not allude to the Right Honourable Gentleman, but to the *squad* [cheers and laughter]. If some individuals make charges utterly unfair, and grossly false and unfounded, I may be permitted to allude to them, without being supposed to reflect upon him; while I say, at the same time, that those charges, and the violence and acerbity of feeling they display, afford the highest gratification to me, as displaying a strong confirmation of the propriety of their exclusion, and of the justice of those measures which had been adopted [hear, hear. hear!]. The Right Honourable Gentleman has asked, however, upon what principles the Government now means to proceed upon certain questions of policy? Among others, he has mentioned the state of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Does the Right Honourable Gentleman, then, not know that principle? Is there no principle resolved upon with which the Right Hon. Gentleman is acquainted [hear, hear, hear!]? And if, then, there is no principle, why did he quit office? If there was no principle to be adopted upon Catholic Emancipation, why did he, *upon the ground of that question, desert the King* [cheers]? The Right Hon. Gentleman, in that case, is embarked in the same boat with me. He is equally with me engaged to support the Government; or if not, his question is a two-edged sword which wounds only himself, or, at least, the sharp edge is applied to him—the blunt can only be turned upon me [hear!]. He has not been justified in abandoning his colleagues in office, and withdrawing his support from the Government, if I am not justified, under the circumstances, of affording that Government all the support which it is in my power to bestow [hear, hear!]. There is another point connected with the question of Catholic Emancipation, to which I wish to advert. It is not by the exertion of party spirit, however powerful, that such great measures are to be rendered successful. The Emancipation of the Roman Catholics must depend upon the progress of knowledge. It must advance with the advance of mind [hear, hear!], and the diffusion of better and more liberal feelings. These are the only means by which I ever thought the question could be supported in this country; and I may say now, that it was never said by me, or by any other Gentleman who advocated their cause, that we were prepared to raise the standard of rebellion in this country unless we obtained our object [hear, hear, hear!]. We have worked, or as we must still continue to labour, by argument, and endeavour to still the fears of the timid, and obviate the objections of the conscientiously hostile. We have endeavoured to proceed in our course with the same caution which I trust still to see displayed; and I cannot doubt, by a union of wisdom, of prudence, and of temperance, with that caution which ought never to be abandoned, we must ultimately triumph. Let us not, however, allow our efforts to be counteracted by the suggestions of our adversaries, nor suffer ourselves to be taunted into a course of folly by those who know that precipitation would be destruction [hear, hear!], I think great good has resulted to the country from the secession of those who were opposed to us—always excepting the Right Hon. Gentleman, to whose merit I would do every justice. It might be considered even an interposition of that Providence which permits not even a sparrow to fall to the ground without its knowledge [hear! and laughter]. I must hope, therefore, that the fall of these Ministerial sparrows was intended for some wise and benevolent purpose [hear, hear, hear!]; and sorry should I be to see the acts of divine wisdom and justice receive any counteraction from the efforts of human industry [hear, hear!]. With respect to Ireland, I have been told this very day, from an authority upon which I can depend, that it begins already to feel the influence of the beneficial change in the Government, and to enjoy the blessings of tranquillity. I hear that the Catholic Association, so long considered formidable to the Government and destructive of the peace of the Empire, no sooner saw fair hopes held out to them of a fair consideration of their claims to the attention of the Legislature, and a reasonable prospect of justice being done to their representations, than they seized the opportunity to give a proof of their confidence and their satisfaction in the Government, They felt that the reign of narrow-minded bigotry—of that intolerant opposition which would, from the most indefensible feeling, shut out the dawn of hope, was at an end! They felt that the light of hope was breaking in upon the darkness of their political degradation, and that they must participate in common with their fellow-subjects in measures of general improvement [hear, hear!]. The Right Honourable Gentlemen (Mr. Peel) has taken his stand upon a spot from which he cannot recede [hear, hear!]. But the mind of England is not chained to any party prejudice; it is not, as the Right Honourable Gentleman and his coadjutors have declared they must be, stationary [cheers]. It is open to argument, it is free to conviction, and knows how to appreciate the effects of those enlightened principles of policy which I am now here to support and to defend [hear, hear!]. And however satisfactory the reasons of the Right Honourable Gentleman may be to himself, and to those who participate in his prejudices, they will not be equally satisfactory to the country. Convinced that the time must come when the force of argument must be felt, and satisfied that we cannot go back, although I would not now shrink from advocating the cause to which I have pledged myself, and declaring my continued conviction of the propriety of concession, to the fullest extent, I have ever maintained it! yet, convinced, I repeat that there is no standing still—that the intellect of the English people must go onward—that it cannot go back, I feel satisfied to trust to its effect for the ultimate accomplishment of that object which I have ever most earnestly desired [cheers].

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL complained of the language which had been used to the Right Honourable Gentleman and his Friends, as wholly unjustifiable either from their conduct or expressions. Nothing was, in his opinion, more natural, nothing more reasonable, than that his Right Honourable Friend should feel anxious to know upon what principles the Government was in future to be conducted, and who were the men to whom the realizing the plans of those principles was to be entrusted. He did not deny that the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning) possessed great talent, and great eloquence; but he recollected very well, that an Honourable Member, now sitting upon a different side of the House, declared but a very few weeks ago, when seeking to know the steps taken in the formation of this very Administration, that although he had heard a great deal about measures, not men, he had always considered the expression as not very alien from nonense [cheer]. Now, that was precisely what his Right Honourable Friend desired to know. He wished the Right Honourable Gentleman to say, who were the men who were to propose and carry into effect the measures. That was what he wished to know himself, not from any object of ociose curiosity, but from a sense of duty to his Constituents and the country. After some high compliments to the manliness of character, and clearness of expression of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Peel), and an expresion of his deep regret that he did not form a part of the Government, the Honourable Baronet observed, that no man was fit to preside over a divided Cabinet, but a man of the high character, profound judgment, and exalted rank of Lord Liverpool. It had been his fate to differ from the Right Honourable Gentleman now at the head of the Government upon a very vital question. If that question had been carried in that House, he for one, protesting against its principle, and deploring the consequences likely to result to the country, would have felt it to be his duty to bow with submission to the decrees of Parliament; but as the opinion of the House had been most decidedly expressed against the entertaining such a proposition, he felt it more imperative upon him to require from the Right Hon. Gent. some intimation of the nature of the principles upon which the Government was in future to proceed. Then came the question of what confidence was to be reposed in a Minister? Every thing, it was known, in this country, turned upon confidence, and it was therefore a matter of the last importance that the person placed at the head of the Government should openly avow the principles upon which he intended to proceed. The Honourable Baronet then animadverted with some severity upon the topics advanced by the Honourable Baronet (Sir, F. Burdett), and declared that it was altogether impossible for him or any other person who had been in the habit of supporting his Majesty's Government, to continue his confidence to an Administration formed of such a strange mixture of political parties. Could any thing be so irreconcilable with all the notions entertained of an efficient Government, as the fact, that when the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) was asked to explain the principles of his Government, that explanation came not from the Minister at the head of the Government, but from the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham), the Member for Winchelsea. It had been said that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would be able to give a more active, liberal, and efficient support to the Government by not taking office. That his support was efficient, every

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

one who knew his great abilities must allow, and that it was liberal as yet, he was prepared to admit; but he preferred knowing the exact condition in which that Honourable Gentleman and his friends were placed; for so long as the Right Honourable Gentleman abstained from entering into an explanation of the principles upon which he was to conduct his Administration—so long as he avoided naming clearly the persons of whom it was composed—so long must the confidence of the House and of the country be withheld. [The Honourable Baronet was vehemently cheered by Mr. Peel and others during the whole of these observations.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose and said: I hope that the House will permit me to say a very few words in reply to the very didactic speech of the Honourable Baronet who has just favoured the House with his opinions, and in explanation of my observation upon a former occasion. The speech of the Honourable Baronet refers principally to the reception which I have given to a question addressed to me in the commencement of this debate, I do not object to that question itself upon any considerations connected with its object, but I must take leave to say, that I have never known, in the whole of my Parliamentary experience, those rules which courtesy permits, and which convenience has sanctioned, to have been violated to so great a degree by any Member of this House [cheers]. Upon the understanding that the answer is to be a mere matter of courtesy, it sometimes does happen that a Member, without any previous notice, asks leave to put a brief question to the Minister, upon a subject of pressing importance. Such I have, speaking from my own recollection and experience, always understood to be the course; but I never, I repeat, recollect any instance of a question without notice being accompanied by a speech such as we have this night heard from the Hon. Member opposite [cheers]. This was my impression, and I have since consulted others, who declare it to be correct [hear, hear!]. That any Honourable Member, under the pretence of asking a question, should seize the opportunity of introducing a motion, and that motion too thrust for wardin the, middle of another motion of great and almost paramount importance, the business of the evening, and the discussion upon which the House was most anxiously awaiting, is, however, I repeat, a circumstance altogether unprecedented in the annals of Parliament [cheers]. To that question thus put to me, and under these circumstances, I applied my observation when I said the attempt was only calculated to excite disgust [hear, hear!]. There is a consequence, too, resulting from it which the Hon. Gentleman does not foresee; and that is, that no Minister, if such a course is pursued, will feel himself bound to answer such questions at all [hear!]. The Hon. Member made it a matter of complaint against me, and as a reason for his conduct, that I was not in my place at the time he expected, and when he wished his question to be answered. But did not the Honourable Gentleman recollect it was usual, in such cases, to have the courtesy to give some notice of a Member's intention? If he had given me, by any means, the slightest intimation that he intended to put any question to me, it certainly should have brought me down instantly to give a reply, but, even then I might have felt not a little surprised at the course pursued by the Honourable Member—a course so absurd and so inconvenient, that any one must see it could not for a moment be tolerated [cheers]. I rejoice, Sir, however, that the standard of Opposition is at length raised in this House [loud cheers]. Such an act is to me worth a thousand professions of qualified neutrality [vehement cheers]. In whatever mind the feeling of hostility lurks, let it come boldly forth, and boldly will I meet it [continued cheering.] There have been one or two questions asked me—I trust the House will extend its indulgence to me, while I briefly answer them. I am asked what I mean to do on the subject of Parliamentary Reform? Why, I say—to oppose it—to oppose it to the end of my life in this House, under whatever shape it may appear [cheers]. I am asked, what is my opinion on the subject of the Test Act; I say to oppose it [cheers] It has happened by some coincidence, that the Test Act is one of the subjects upon which it has never yet been my lot to pronounce an opinion in this House. But yet I have an opinion upon it, and I do not hesitate to declare it. I think that the exertions of the Legislature ought to be directed to the relief of practical and not theoretical grievances; and that in-as much as any meddling with the Test Act might go to prejudice that great question, the success of which I have most truly at my heart, therefore I will oppose it [cheers]. I hope I have spoken out. I hope I have made myself clearly understood [hear, hear!]. As to the charge brought against us by the Honourable Baronet (Sir E. Knatchbull), that the Government, when called upon to give an answer upon the subject of its composition and its policy, left the answer to those who had no apparent interest in or connection with the question. Sir, I deny the charge [cheers]. I say, without hesitation, that the accusation is untrue [loud cheers]. I did not shrink from the question. It wast not addressed to me; but I never will shrink from explanation or defence, either to the hostility of the open and manly foe, or to the not less dangerous insinuations of the disavowed opponent [loud and long continued cheering].

Sir E. KNATCHBULL said, in explanation, that before the Right Hon. Gentleman so warmly declared the accusation to be untrue, he ought to have first known what that accusation was. He never said that the Right Hon. Gentleman refused to answer the charge brought against him—he only complained that others had given that answer which ought to have come from the Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the Hon. Baronet had made his explanation worse than his attack. He was either under a great mistake, or seemed to be under a great mistake, when he stated that he declined to answer any charge at the time when he ought to have answered. He denied that he was called upon to answer. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Peel) had addressed to him a question. The Hon. Baronet said he refused to answer it. That was, he conceived, a proposition *ad invidiam* in the highest degree. That was the charge, and he repeated it. In the second indictment, the charge was worse than the first; for there he declared that a charge had been made, and that he had allowed others to take the answer out of his mouth. The question was not addressed to him but to others, and they had answered in their turn. As to the question addressed to him by the Right Hon. Gentleman Mr. Peel, he hoped he was above requiring a categorical answer to a question from a person whose situation rendered him unable to answer it.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL said a few words in explanation.

Mr. PEEL, rose and confirmed the interpretation put upon his argument by Mr. Canning, and admitted that it was in the sense understood by his Right Honourable Friend that he had applied to the Honourable Members who had joined the Administration of his Right Honourable Friend. At the same time he must also state, that much of what had been said by the Honourable Baronet who followed him, and who undertook to answer him, had little or no connection with his remarks, which elicited the observations of the Hon. Baronet.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that as the subject of Parliamentary Reform had been introduced, and as that was a subject which he had taken considerable interest in, and to which he had on more than one occasion called the attention of Parliament, he wished to remind the House, that it never was a Parliamentary question of the Whigs as a party. It was a question on which there was a great diversity of opinion among those who advocated it, and to which the leaders of the Whigs were always unwilling to be pledged as to a party question. He (Lord John Russell) did not expect that it would be carried as a party question. He had often declared so, and had done so when last he brought the question forward, which, he stated, was brought forward for the last time. The reason which induced him to state that he had brought it forward then for the last time, was, because he observed a great luckewarmness throughout the country and in the House on the question, which lukewarmness was greatly owing to the conciliatory and satisfactory manner in which Government was latterly conducted, and which made him and his Honourable Friends suppose that, by supporting that portion of it which remained, they might contribute to the public service—if it had remained indeed, in the possession of the seceders—If the Government was under the controul of the Honourable Member for Derry (Mr. Dawson), in the discontent and dissatisfaction that would prevail, he might expect the inevitable success of this measure; but, anxious as he was for its successful result, yet he owned he was not desirous to purchase it at such a cost as the return to office of himself and his associates in secession.

Mr. G. DAWSON complained of the unparliamentary, short, and unsatisfactory manner in which the Right Honourable Gentleman at the head of the Government had replied to the question on which information was sought from him. When application was made to him to know more explicitly and amply than he seemed disposed to communicate, what were the further intentions respecting the form of Government, the Right Honourable Gentleman contented himself by giving a short answer, which by no means completely replied to the query put to him. Before he withdrew the present motion, he must complain of the tone and manner of the Right Honourable Gentleman, personally towards himself. The Right Honourable Gentleman should have remembered, that he (Mr. Dawson) had sat for five or six years a Member of the same Government as himself. That during that time he had never once shown any discourteous treatment towards him;—that he had always manifested the greatest admiration for his extraordinary talents. He (Mr. Dawson) had not stated, as he might have done, any thing that would bring recollections that might not be pleasing to the mind of the Right Honourable Gentleman—he had made no allusion to any event of his past life. This he might have done, and was entitled to do, in considering what grounds there might be of suspicion or doubt for his placing implicit confidence in the government of the Right Honourable Gentleman. However, as the Right Honourable Gentleman had thought proper to address him in the manner in which he had done, he thought he was entitled, from his character in that House and in the country, to fling back the disdain which the Right Honourable Gentleman expressed towards him, in the same tone, of indignation in which he conveyed it.

The Honourable Gentleman wished to withdraw the motion without a division.

Sir G. WARRENDER expressed surprise at the anxiety of the Honourable Member to withdraw so *stinging* a motion without a division. He wished to take this opportunity of expressing his determination to support the Administration, which he thought was determined, and capable of acting beneficially for the good of the country. He thought it had commenced well: he expected neutrality on the Catholic Question—with the observance of this rule, all the measures of Government should have his support. He observed, that a violent Opposition had commenced, as down right fair and factious a one as he had ever seen during the twenty-one years that he had the honour of a seat in Parliament [hear, hear! and a laugh]: For his own part, he would give his constant and undivided attention, and his independent support to the present Administration. He had every confidence in the great and transcendant abilities of the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Treasury, and in the zeal and intelligence of the Right Hon. Gentlemen who acted with him in the other departments of the Government.

After a loud and general cry for Question, the motion was negatived without a division.

BRITISH SHIP OWNERS.

General GASCOYNE said, that at that late hour (nine o'clock) he felt unwilling to bring before the attention of the House the Motion which stood for that evening, for a Select Committee to inquire into the present distressed state of the British Ship-owners. He wished to know if it was the intention of the Right Hon. Gentleman to oppose the granting the Committee, as, if he were not, perhaps the Motion might be agreed to.

Mr. HUSKISSON could not pledge himself to agree to a Committee without he was in possession of a knowledge of the facts on which the necessity of that Committee was relied on.

Mr. HEATHCOTE thought it was inexpedient to entertain such a subject during the present unfinished state of the Administration. If they were to appoint to-morrow for its discussion, how did they not know, but that the Hon. Member for Derry, or some other Honourable Member, might come down and propose some question about the Ministry, which, from the present interest which that subject obtained throughout the country, would be sure to obtain precedence.

Mr. PEEL said, that some Bills of his relative to the improvement in the laws stood for Monday next, but, as in the absence of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, he would not bring them forward, the Gallant General might bring forward his motion on that night.

The Motion relative to British Shipping was finally fixed for Monday next.

CORPORATE FUNDS BILL.

On the motion of Colonel MABERLY, and after a short conversation, in which Lord William Russell, Sir C. Wetherall, Mr. Maberly, Mr. Batley, Mr. C. Pelham, and Mr. Wynn participated the Corporate Funds Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and at ten o'clock the House Adjourned.

WARWICK.

LAMENTABLE CASE OF MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

John Birch was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Hinton, his housekeeper, on the 28th ult. by inflicting various wounds on her head, neck, arms, &c. with an axe.

The prisoner, a miserable-looking man, with all the evidences of insanity about him, said, when called on for his plea, "I am guilty, I did the act, and am ready to suffer for it; what's the use of telling a lie?"

After much persuasion, he said, "Well, if his Lordship likes, I'll say I'm not guilty; I don't know; I mean to do what's right now; "I must have a little gin, I'm very weak."

Mr. Justic HOLROYD very humanely sent for the surgeon, by whose advice a little spirits and water was brought to him.

The first witness called was Samuel Child, who stated that he was son-in-law to the deceased, whose daughter he had married. He had been passing the house of the prisoner on the morning of the 28th of March; prisoner called out to him, and when he reached the door he said, "Go for the officers—I have murdered her." Witness said, "I hope you have not murdered Mary." The prisoner replied, "I have; go for the officers." I went into the house, and there saw the deceased lying on the floor, weltering in her blood. She was not at that time dead; I saw her stir her arm; I returned afterwards with my wife.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner had always lived on the best terms with the deceased; she had been his housekeeper for a great many, I believe more than 20 years. She was exceedingly attentive to all his wants, and he was apparently most grateful to her for all her attentions. He is 75 years old this month; he has been for some time in a very desponding condition.

Prisoner.—Well I may; haven't you robbed me; haven't you got 200*l.* of mine? You know it's all false you're stating. Tell the truth, and I don't care what you say: but don't tell such falsities.

Mr. Child appeared deeply affected, and, from excessive feeling, was almost unable to proceed with his testimony. The Counsel on both sides begged of him to pay no attention to the wild expressions of the unhappy prisoner; and after a short time, he said, the prisoner had the misfortune to lose a daughter——

The prisoner.—That villain—he's telling all a parcel of falsities; I had the misfortune to murder the woman, and I'm willing to suffer for it.

Witness continued.—She was drowned; I don't know whether she drowned herself.

Four more witnesses were called for the prosecution and proved the insanity of the prisoner as well as the perpetration of the murder.

The Judge.—Now, prisoner, if you would say any thing in answer to what these witnesses have stated against you, this is the time.

Prisoner.—It's no use. I done the deed; I don't deny it, As to what that child says, it's all false. He wanted to rob me; he knows it. (Here the prisoner sat down, in a state of complete exhaustion.

For the defence, Mr. READER called.

William Field, who had married a daughter of the prisoner. The deceased had lived with prisoner 20 years; she was attentive to his comforts, and in return he was much attached to her; for more than 12 months the prisoner has been in a very bad state of mind; I have been in the constant habit of seeing him; on the 9th of December last his daughter was drowned; he sent for me—

Prisoner.—That's false. You sent for me, and said she was drowned, and you buried her. Speak the truth, Field.

Field.—I heard he had bought a razor, and as he was not in the habit of shaving himself, the deceased sent for me, and wanted something to be done as to getting the razor from him.

Prisoner.—Well, I suppose if I wanted a razor I might have one. I bought the razor with no bad intent.

Field.—His son and I applied to a surgeon about him, and Mr. Ensor recommended a place of confinement for him.

Prisoner.—A pack of lies—all nonsense—place of confinement! Some trick to get more, if he could, from me,—(Prisoner here burst into tears.)

Field.—The deceased said something must be done, and I asked her what she would wish to have done?

Prisoner.—You always had an eye to the money, Field. Why don't you speak the truth?—you are like Jack Ketch. The other people told the truth, but you, you villain, I'm done with you.

Field.—The deceased was desirous some additional care should be taken of him, and said, "You must not wonder if you find me dead some morning."

John Birch, the prisoners son, confirmed the testimony of the last witness as to the razor which the deceased had informed him his father had purchased. Witness said.—When I first asked my father if he had not bought a razor, he denied it; I found it, however, concealed behind the fire-place, and my father first got hold of it; I desired him to let me have it, but he refused: I afterwards succeeded in depriving him of it; I consulted Mr. Ensor, the surgeon, who advised that he should be sent to a lunatic asylum at Henley-in-Arden; I mentioned this to the deceased, and consulted with her about it, but she said it would kill the prisoner—that she would never consent to it.—that he was crying day and night.

Mr. Ensor corroborated the latter part of the evidence of the last witness.

Mr. Thomas, a solicitor, who had managed the affairs of the prisoner for 20 years, spoke to his despondency of late, particularly since the death of his daughter.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD summed up the case to the jury, who returned this verdict:—"The Jury say, that he is at the time of this now trial insane; and they further say, that at the time of his committing the act he was insane, and they acquit him in the grounds of such insanity."

The prisoner.—Take my life, I hope, I know I'll do something of this kind again, my Lord, if you do not.

The learned Judge said, care would be taken to prevent any such calamity.

The prisoner was then removed, muttering as he went, "What, am I to be taken to this gaol?"

The Judge.—Until his Majesty's pleasure be known, he must be detained in your custody (to the Governer of the gaol.)

The Wesleyan Missionary Society, in order to strengthen the efforts which are now making to induce the Government of India to prohibit the burning of window with their deceased husbands, have published a description, with a print, of that horrid ceremony. We do not entirely approve of this cource. We recollect, in the same taste, that pictures of slaves subjected to the lash in the West Indies, were exhibited, with a view to excite hatred of the slave trade. The more prudent abolitionists disavowed any participation in the circulation of those pictures. With respect to the Suttees, or burning of widows, it is not necessary to kindle horror here in England of such barbarity by graphic representation of the act; and in India, where the crime exists, the picture of it would not excite disgust. Neither do we now need to learn by their fruits, the different character of the religion of JESUS CHRIST and that of Vishnu. We would have those to whom the Government of India appertains to proceed mildly but firmly to the abolition of the monstrous practice now denounced; not acting upon the excitement of passion or feeling, but on the calm suggestions of reason, humanity, and prudence

---

On Thursday morning last, a duel took place in the county of Wexford, between Mr. Smith, of Brickey-co tage, county of Waterford, and Mr. Power, of Ayrmont. On the first fire, his adversary's ball struck Mr. Power on the right side. The shot would have been fatal, if it had not struck against his waistcoat pocket, in which there was some silver and a bunch of keys. The Sergeon, on stripping Mr. Power, discovered the keys embedded in the flesh, and the ball situated between the shirt and the skin! Mr. Power was of course severely hurt, but no serious consequence was likely to ensue when the last accounts left,

The Times March 30.